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U.S. Lifts Curbs For 5 Months on Wheat Imports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—President Nixon today lifted curbs on imports of wheat for five months in a move that the White House said is aimed at stabilizing prices.

By proclamation, Mr. Nixon suspended from Saturday through June 30 an annual quota limiting imports to 800,000 bushels of wheat and milled wheat products.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said the administration does not expect actual shortages of wheat before the first 1974 harvest but feels there could be "some regional dislocations" and increased imports could have "a stabilizing effect on prices."

At another point, Mr. Warren said it is felt a wheat shortage can be avoided through larger imports from Canada and the early harvest in Southern sections of the country.

Asked if the United States will continue exports of large quantities of wheat to the Soviet Union even while encouraging increased imports, Mr. Warren said, "We will fulfill our contract obligations."

Making it clear that the administration opposes embargos on agricultural exports, Mr. Warren said the United States wants to "continue to be a major factor in exporting agricultural products" and an embargo would undermine the nation's credibility as a reliable supplier.

Record wheat exports the last 18 months, beginning with huge sales to Russia in mid-1972, have drained U.S. wheat reserves to the lowest level since 1947.

In his proclamation, Mr. Nixon formally found that greater imports will not materially interfere with Agriculture Department wheat programs "and will not reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic wheat."

Officials at the Agriculture Department said that they do not think the open door to Canadian wheat will be used significantly but that the suspension of quotas provides a safety valve in case U.S. supplies literally run out before a new harvest comes in next summer.

Early Harvests
The department, which is opposed to formal rationing of U.S. wheat exports, is counting on new wheat from early harvest areas of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas moving to market in May and June.

Thus, they say, the crunch can last only about four months longer. Officials also hope that some U.S. farmers who may have held back on wheat sales from last year's crop may soon sell their grain.

When import quotas of 800,000 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Washington, Jan. 25 (WP).—U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell called on President Nixon today to provide a better explanation of why five subpoenaed White House tapes should be withheld from the Senate Watergate committee.

The judge held that Mr. Nixon's claim of executive privilege for the recordings was "too general." Judge Gesell also said that the presidential reaction to the subpoena, which was issued last July, has been outdated by the court fight that led to the surrender of some of the same tapes to the Watergate grand jury.

Accordingly, Judge Gesell asked for a detailed statement, signed by Mr. Nixon himself, about the portions of the Senate-subpoenaed tapes that he still considers privileged.

The judge also asked the President to set out the precise grounds for his determination that disclosure to the Senate committee "would not be in the public interest."

Handing down a series of orders in the Watergate-records dispute, Judge Gesell also:

Quashed a subpoena issued by the Watergate committee in July for all records involving 23 persons who are former White House aides or were officials of the 1972 Nixon re-election campaign. He said that the subpoena was not sufficiently specific.

Asked for a report from Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski on the effects that he thinks release of the tapes to the Senate panel would have on Mr. Jaworski's investigations and upcoming legal actions.

The Senate committee issued a subpoena on July 23 for five tapes of Mr. Nixon's conversations with counsel White House Counsel John W. Dean Jr.

The President, refusing to comply, stated in letters to Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., the chairman of the committee, that their surrender would violate the separation-of-powers doctrine and tear down the confidentiality he deemed essential to the conduct of his office.

Since then, however, four of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger reportedly believes that a White House "plumbers" probe of leaks to top-secret National Security Council information to syndicated columnist Jack Anderson was aimed at forcing him out of his job, the Los Angeles Times said today.

The newspaper said the probe, the fourth and last known to be undertaken by the "plumbers," was instigated by former presidential aides John D. Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman, who were said to be suspicious of Mr. Kissinger's growing prestige, which they felt threatened President Nixon's international stature.

The newspaper said it gathered

Ehrlichman and Haldeman Alleged To Use Investigation as Weapon

its information "from several persons directly involved."

The disclosure of the alleged Ehrlichman-Haldeman effort to discredit Mr. Kissinger was a first public indication of a continuing internal power struggle between the two top aides of the President and Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman were forced to resign over the Watergate affair.

Investigation Called Off
The Los Angeles Times said Mr. Kissinger's belief gained credence from the report of a "plumbers" attempt in early 1972 to investigate the staff of the National Security Council. The probe reportedly was called off after Gen.

Alexander M. Haig Jr., then Mr. Kissinger's deputy, threatened to resign and was backed by Mr. Kissinger.

The probe was an attempt to learn the source of the leaks to Mr. Anderson of top-secret National Security Council papers in December, 1971.

Since then, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has confirmed that Rear Adm. Robert O. Welander, the Joint Chiefs' liaison officer, on the council at the time, and Adm. Welander's former secretary, Yeoman 1st Cl. Charles E. Radford, were keeping him informed on NSC activities.

The Times said Mr. Kissinger

Kissinger Said to Feel 'Plumbers' Aimed at Him

heard a taped interview with Adm. Welander, conducted by David R. Young Jr., one of his former aides who had been transferred to Mr. Ehrlichman's staff to conduct the "plumbers" unit.

Mr. Kissinger has admitted listening to the tape. He abolished the Joint Chiefs' liaison office as a result of learning through the tape of the leaks.

The Times said Mr. Kissinger was furious with Mr. Ehrlichman for transferring Mr. Young to Mr. Ehrlichman's staff during Mr. Kissinger's first trip to China.

The paper reported that an acrimonious exchange took place between the two during a helicopter flight back to the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif., after a Los Angeles dinner given by President Nixon on July 15, 1971, to celebrate the President's then forthcoming visit to Peking.



PULLING OUT—Israeli soldiers digging up land mines on west bank of Suez Canal.

Troops Quitting Suez West Bank

Israel Starts Pullback Across Canal

By William J. Coughlin

BEIRUT, Jan. 25.—Israel began withdrawing its troops from the west bank of the Suez Canal at noon today, as scheduled.

The withdrawal began a little more than three months after an Israeli task force, including armor, crossed the waterway in a brilliant military move that changed the course of the October Arab-Israeli war.

Within days after the bridgehead was established, Israel and Egypt signed a cease-fire, leaving some Israeli forces on the west bank and some Egyptian forces on the east bank in the tangle now being sorted out.

A United Nations spokesman in Cairo said that the Israelis were withdrawing first from Adabiya, a harbor town 10 miles south of the city of Suez, which was the southernmost point of the Israeli spearhead and from Mount Aqaba and parts of battle-scarred Suez city.

The most dramatic moment of the withdrawal in the next few days will come on Monday, when Israeli forces are scheduled to pull back to the north from the Cairo-Suez road, freeing besieged Suez city and part of the trapped Egyptian Third Army.

UN troops are scheduled to take over military positions on the Cairo-Suez road, held by the Israelis, at noon on Monday, and turn them over to Egyptian troops six hours later.

The Israelis have agreed to provide the UN Emergency Force with maps of minefields on the west bank. They will be passed to the Egyptian Army. The Israelis were reported yesterday to be digging up the mines in order to implant them in front of the new Israeli lines, set back from the east bank of the canal.

A 613-man Finnish battalion in the Suez area will be reinforced by Swedish and Indonesian contingents in preparation for increased responsibilities there, the UN spokesman said.

He said the Israeli pullback on Monday will complete the first phase of the west-bank withdrawal. The troop movements are taking place under a detailed plan signed yesterday at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road by the chiefs of staff of the two armies.

The UN said its forces will set up a forward headquarters in Suez city on Monday under the command of Finnish Col. T. Kuusi, the chief UN operations officer. Attached to the headquarters will be Egyptian and Israeli Army officers of the rank of colonel, with authority to handle "on-the-spot" problems of the disengagement.

It was reported from Tel Aviv that the last Israeli soldiers will leave the west bank of the canal by Feb. 12 and all Israeli forces are taking place under a detailed plan signed yesterday at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road by the chiefs of staff of the two armies.

Gaullists Defeat Censure Bid But Centrists Back Leftists

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 25 (WP).—The French government tonight defeated a motion of censure on its controversial decision to float the franc—but at the price of driving hitherto fence-sitting centrist into the arms of the Communist and Socialist opposition.

The combined opposition mustered 208 votes, far short of the 248 required to bring down the government.

Nonetheless, the vote represented yet another setback for the lackluster government of Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, whose replacement by President Georges Pompidou was widely predicted until the seriousness of the decision to float the franc provided temporary respite.

About 30 moderates, representing the Radicals of millionaire magazine publisher Jean-Jaques Servan-Schreiber, and the Democratic Center headed by Romaine Jean Lecanuet, justified their support of the opposition by accusing the government of refusing the country the "great debate" required by the energy crisis.

Although barely able to round up the minimum numbers of deputies to form a parliamentary group, the Centrists helped return the Gaullists and their allies to power in the national elections last year.

Stopped Leftists
On the critical second-round voting, they withdrew their better placed candidates in favor of government men, thus preventing a leftist victory.

Mr. Lecanuet drew the careful distinction between voting against Mr. Messmer on the grounds that the country needed "a new team with a new policy" and criticizing Mr. Pompidou.

At the same time, Mr. Lecanuet, an anti-Communist and ardent supporter of European unity and ties with the United States, self-consciously denied his vote meant he was "making a step toward the left."

Only yesterday in Pottiers, Mr. Pompidou had tried to forestall the Centrist support for the censure motion by denying that the floating of the franc or France's independent oil policy was destructive of European unity.

"Far from saving Messmer's government," Mr. Lecanuet said, "Mr. Pompidou's declarations only stressed the failings of a team which no longer enjoys the country's credibility."

In calling an emergency National Assembly session and trying to limit its scope to discussing the floating of the franc, the government purposely refrained from asking for a vote of confidence.

Flushed Into the Open
The government policy was designed to save the Centrists from having to take sides. But the Socialist-Communist-leftist radical opposition coalition flushed them into the open by presenting a censure motion designed to avoid upsetting the Centrists.

That Communist concession to the Socialists was compensated for by the Socialist willingness to avoid any mention of the monetary decision's debilitating effect on the now-compromised Common Market monetary union efforts, always suspect in Communist eyes.

In Type of Deal Criticized by U.S. Britain and Iran Sign Oil-for-Goods Accord

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 25 (NYT).—Britain concluded a multimillion-dollar oil agreement with Iran today, signing a bilateral deal of the kind criticized by American officials.

It was the first such arrangement worked out between Britain and an oil-producing nation since the outbreak in production by the Middle East states. It will bring Britain about five million extra tons of crude oil this year and early in 1975 and help ease Britain's energy crisis.

In exchange, the British will provide about \$240 million in textile fibers, steel, paper, petrochemicals and other industrial goods. British spokesmen insisted that no arms were involved, although Iranian officials recently visited London to discuss new weapons purchases.

U.S. Misgivings
The deal was announced a day after a U.S. official visiting London had once again expressed Washington's misgivings over such special arrangements with oil producers. Harold B. Mahgren, a White House envoy on trade, said in a speech last night that such pacts by European countries represent "aggressive bilateralism" that is both "naive and dangerous."

Expressing the Washington view that consumer nations should band together for oil procurement programs, Mr. Mahgren cautioned against each nation's scrambling for itself in pursuit of bilateral agreements. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said earlier this month that "unrestricted bilateral competition would be ruinous."

For their part, British officials said there is no conflict between such arrangements with Iran and the U.S. stress on a multilateral approach. They noted that London quickly accepted Washington's invitation to the Feb. 11 conference of major oil-consuming nations.

Jobert's Mission
France was the first major European country to negotiate a special arrangement after the oil cutbacks, signing an agreement with Saudi Arabia for about 30 million tons of oil over three years. Michel Jobert, the French Foreign Minister, is now in the Middle East working on arrangements to insure long-term oil supplies for France.

The British are also at work on a bilateral arrangement with Saudi Arabia, which has been the source of about 25 percent of this country's oil needs. Officials are now in Saudi Arabia discussing the arrangement, under which Britain would provide extensive technical help for industrialization in return for more oil at fixed prices.

The final details on the Iranian agreement were worked out after Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Peter Walker, Secretary for Trade and Industry, went to St. Moritz, Switzerland, to see Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The visit to the Shah's villa became a subject of discussion in some British newspapers. The

Guardian painted an image of two senior ministers "armoring" at the sign of an "imperial finger." The Daily Express reported today that when the two officials arrived they were met by "a man with no name" because the Shah was out asking.

When the two ministers returned tonight, they reported that Britain would now be receiving about 25 percent of its oil imports from Iran, an increase of about 5 percent, because of the oil-for-goods pact. Mr. Walker said the price of the oil will be about \$7 a barrel, less than Iran now receives from concessionary oil companies.

West German officials will be among the next visitors to the Shah's resort this weekend.

Col. Qadhafi has been reported as being unhappy with the Tunisian government's insistence on the need for time to arrange for the proposed merger. Tunisia has been moving slowly ever since the merger announcement Jan. 12.

Mr. Chatti said that Tunisia's constitutional procedures for holding the referendum that will be required to approve the merger had been discussed today. "Three to four months will be needed," he said, to prepare the referendum, the foreign minister said when briefing reporters.

Negotiations on Structure
In the meantime, Mr. Chatti explained, negotiations can proceed between Tunisia and Libya on the structure and institutions of the union. "In this way, the referendum can be held not merely on a name for the union but on what the union is to be," he commented.

Mr. Chatti succeeded Mohammed Masroufi as foreign minister immediately after the merger announcement. Mr. Masroufi was reported to have been summarily dismissed by President Bourguiba for showing too much haste in preparing the union project with Col. Qadhafi.

Some Tunisian sources believe that the colonel rushed to Geneva to urge that Tunisia either press ahead with the proposed union or drop it.

Col. Qadhafi is due to leave early tomorrow. He has scheduled no further meeting here with President Bourguiba on their intention to merge their two countries to form the Islamic Arab Republic.

President Bourguiba, who came to Geneva last Sunday on one of his periodic visits for medical treatment and rest, will be going tomorrow to Casablanca, a Swiss winter resort, for a two-week vacation, Mr. Chatti said.

Discuss Projected Merger
Qadhafi Talks to Bourguiba In Surprise Visit to Geneva

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Jan. 25 (NYT).—Col. Moammar Qadhafi, head of the Libyan state, and President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia discussed at a surprise 90-minute meeting here today the projected merger of their two nations.

Meeting with reporters after the session, Habib Chatti, the Tunisian Foreign Minister, said that no new step toward the merger was taken at the meeting, at the residence of Tunisian Ambassador Mohammed Ben Mached.

"We are still at the stage of discussing the arrangements for the procedures leading to union," the foreign minister said. Col. Qadhafi emerged smiling from the session with the Tunisian President, but he refused to make any statement. Surrounded by aides, he quickly got into his car to return directly to his hotel.

Members of the Libyan leader's party also declined to comment on the meeting when reached by telephone.

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Based in Europe

Pentagon Considers Putting Mini-Warheads in Missiles

By Michael Geller

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The Pentagon is moving toward development of a miniature nuclear warhead for its Pershing nuclear missiles based in Europe that would sharply reduce the amount of atomic explosives they now carry.

The United States has thousands of so-called "tactical" or "battlefield support" nuclear weapons based in Europe. But many of these are actually several times more powerful than the 20-kiloton atomic bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. A single kiloton is equal in explosive power to 1,000 tons of TNT.

Output Rose 6.8% in 1973, Russia Says

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union released final 1973 figures today showing that most of the economy's major indices failed to meet the original targets of the 1971-75 five-year plan.

Only in agriculture was there a sharp increase in output—14 percent over 1972. This reflected the nation's record grain harvest of 230 million tons, recovering from the disastrous crop failure in 1972.

The report confirmed with minor changes the provisional figures for 1972 announced by State Planning Chairman Nikolai V. Balukov to the Supreme Soviet (parliament) in December. The Central Statistical Board said national income, a key index of economic performance, grew by 6.8 percent in 1973, exceeding the revised goal of 6 percent but below the original plan of 7.2 percent.

In 1972, national income dipped 4 percent to the lowest level in 10 years. Total industrial output for 1973 was up 7.4 percent. The revised goal was 5.8 percent, down from 7.8 percent in the original plan.

Western diplomats said the 1973 figures appear to confirm their earlier estimates that the ambitious goals of the current five-year plan still appear out of reach.

The report showed \$17,000 automobiles produced in 1973, a 26 percent increase over 1972. There were production increases also in vacuum cleaners and television sets, but there was a fall in production of radios, washing machines, tractors, and coal combines and cooking oil.

Production of oil and natural gas also fell below the original targets of the five-year plan. The Central Statistical Board said 421 million tons of oil was produced in 1973, compared to a goal of 429 million tons. It said 236 billion cubic meters of natural gas was produced, somewhat below the target of 250 billion cubic meters.

The 1974 budget announced to the Supreme Soviet once again places emphasis on the consumer sector. The Soviet leadership had promised to expand consumer production faster than heavy industry throughout the current five-year plan.

But in 1973, when priorities had to be revised because of the disastrous 1972 grain harvest, heavy industry again came to the fore.

250.9 Million Russians
MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's population reached 250.9 million on Jan. 1, an increase of 23 million over a year ago, the Central Statistical Board said today.

Khmer Rouge Said to Be Using U.S. Guns to Hit Phnom Penh
PHNOM PENH, Jan. 25 (AP).—Insurgents reported to be using captured American-made artillery shelled Phnom Penh today for the second day in a row and hit the capital's airport.

The two-day shelling has killed at least 47 persons and wounded 130, the police said. The insurgents sent 33 shells into residential sections today, according to reports from the dead and 13 of the wounded. The police said they expected the two-day toll to rise as they continued to search for bodies.

Ten shells hit the runway area of Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport today. The government ordered a 7 p.m. curfew starting tonight, forcing people off the streets two hours earlier than in the current year-old curfew.

Captured U.S. Guns
Government intelligence sources said the rebels apparently are using some of the 30 American-made 105-mm howitzers that government forces lost in the last 3 1/2 years of the Cambodian war.

Cambodian officers on the southern front said that the rebels may have as many as four of the captured howitzers firing from hidden positions to the south of the city.

The shells fell at an average of three every minute, but sometimes came crashing down at four-second intervals, indicating that a battery of the guns was at work.

The guns can hurl 25-pound, high-explosive shells accurately for six miles.

The Khmer Rouge insurgents also have been celebrating by both sides slowed the Vietnam war for the third day in a row, military spokesmen said today.

The Saigon high command said that no major fighting was reported anywhere in Vietnam today, although scattered attacks occurred in all four major military regions.

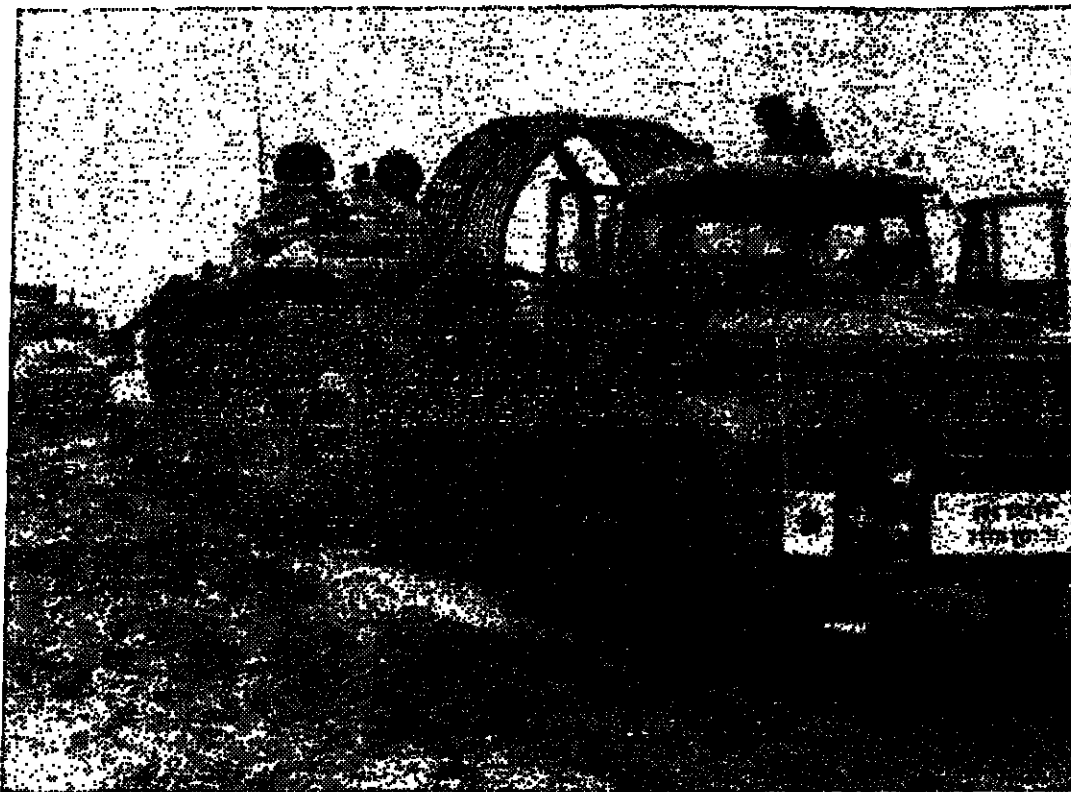
Saigon Fighting Slows
SAIGON, Jan. 25 (UPI).—An unofficial cease-fire for 121 hours new year celebrations by both sides slowed the Vietnam war for the third day in a row, military spokesmen said today.

The Saigon high command said that no major fighting was reported anywhere in Vietnam today, although scattered attacks occurred in all four major military regions.

Laos Troop Pact
VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—The Laotian government and pro-Communist Pathet Lao yesterday signed an agreement on the number of troops each side can station in the two capitals of Laos, their spokesmen said.

The agreement provided for the government and the Pathet Lao to keep a battalion of 1,200 troops each in Vientiane, the administrative capital, and two companies of 600 men each in the royal capital of Luang Prabang in order to neutralize the two cities, they said.

Observers said that with yesterday's agreement, the way was cleared for the formation of a new coalition government, under the terms of the September peace agreement, in which each side will have five ministries.



MOVING OUT—Israeli convoy with captured Soviet tank leaving the Suez Canal area.

Israel Starts Pullback Across Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

will be behind their new defense line, 12 miles east of the canal, by March 4.

Egypt is committed under the disengagement agreement to thin out its forces on the east bank of the canal, a movement that apparently will not take place until Israeli and Egyptian forces have separated. A UN buffer zone is to be established between the Egyptian and Israeli defense lines on the east bank.

By Sharon Asa'el Elazar

TEL AVIV, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—

A controversial Israeli Army general, who left active service after attacking the conduct of the October war, today demanded the resignation of Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar.

Retired Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, now a leading member of the rightist opposition in the Knesset (parliament), blamed Gen. Elazar for failing to prepare Israeli forces adequately for the war.

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Hearings Called 'Criminal Trial'

Oil Industry Replies Angrily to Charges Made by Jackson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The oil industry responded angrily yesterday to criticism and charges leveled at it by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Wash., and Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, which is holding hearings on the nation's energy problems.

Z. D. Bonner, president of Gulf Oil-U.S.A., the chief domestic affiliate of the Gulf Oil Corp., and one of the seven oil company executives who appeared before the committee earlier this week, said: "I am angry. I left the Jackson hearings angry."

In a statement at a news conference in Houston, Mr. Bonner said that the hearings were run like a "criminal trial" and "went beyond the ethics of fair play."

He said it had been the general understanding among the oil companies that they had been asked to send representatives to the committee hearings to discuss supply and inventory problems.

"Didn't Have a Chance"

"It opened with a bunch of accusations but we never got a chance to face our accusers," he said. "We didn't have a chance."

During the three days of hearings, the oil executives were accused by various senators on the committee of misleading the public, creating a false crisis, obtaining "unconscionable profits" and of "disloyal acts for not supplying U.S. armed services."

In New York, the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) denied that the cutoff of Saudi Arabian fuel to U.S. military forces last fall was due to lack of patriotism, as charged by Sen. Jackson.

In a statement, Aramco said its chairman, Frank Johnson, was instructed by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, "that all shipments to the U.S. either directly or indirectly, including the U.S. military, were embargoed."

Mr. Yamani said that any deviations from the ground rules would be harshly dealt with, the company said.

British Author Beaten to Death At London Home

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—James Pope-Hennessy, internationally known author, was found bound, gagged and beaten to death today at his London apartment, Scotland Yard reported.

Leslie Smith, 25, the author's valet, was found in the apartment with knife wounds. He was hospitalized.

Mr. Pope-Hennessy, 57, the son of a British general, was a noted writer of travel books and biographies. His works included lives of Queen Victoria, Queen Mary and Anthony Trollope.

Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, Mr. Pope-Hennessy became private secretary to the governor of Trinidad in 1939. He served with a British Army mission in Washington from 1944 to 1945. From 1947 to 1949 he was literary editor of The Spectator.

He was unmarried and in 1970 he took out Irish citizenship. The police suspect that the author and his valet were attacked by burglars who broke into his home in the Notting Hill Gate area of west London.

Ford in U.S. Plans To Lay Off 9,000

DETROIT, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Ford Motor Co. said today it will lay off 9,000 workers at seven assembly and manufacturing plants during the next three weeks and will close one plant for two weeks.

The company will lay off 5,200 employees for one week, 4,200 for two weeks and 1,550 indefinitely.

The company said the temporary lay-offs will include 3,400 workers at the Mahwah, N.J., assembly plant in the weeks of Jan. 28 and Feb. 11.

Aramco is a combination of international oil companies which drill in Saudi Arabia, including Exxon, Standard Oil of California, Mobil and Texaco.

At his news conference, Mr. Bonner said: "We'll cooperate with anybody. We like to get at the truth. We want to help the country. But Jackson's committee is not the way to get at the truth."

Meanwhile, Sen. Jackson introduced legislation to roll back domestic oil prices and put ceilings on them, saying the Nixon administration has done too little to limit oil prices and profits. His legislation would require the President to set ceilings on all crude oil produced in the United States and on all refined petroleum products sold here, whether they are produced from U.S. crude or from the higher-priced imported crude. The senator did not specify ceilings in his bill. He said simply that prices should not exceed actual costs of production, plus enough extra to induce the added production that the country needs to meet its long-term needs.

Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, D., Ill., said he would introduce legislation rolling back petroleum prices to the Dec. 1 level.

"The American people, to put it bluntly, are being ripped off," he told the Consumer Federation of America.

Sen. Clifford Nelson, D., Wis., filed a bill to end the oil depletion allowance that allows petroleum and natural gas producers to deduct 22 percent of their gross income before calculating their taxes. He said the depletion allowance, aimed at encouraging oil exploration and production, has cost the taxpayer \$1.5 billion a year.

Sen. Nelson asked, "Oil wells in Arabia, refineries in Europe and an energy crisis at home?"

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D., Texas, introduced a bill to eliminate the oil depletion allowance for foreign exploration outside North America.

The Federal Energy Office director, William E. Simon, said today that predictions of a 20 percent shortage of gasoline are "becoming only too accurate."

However, he declined to make any new predictions on the likelihood of gasoline rationing.

He also said that he did not oppose rolling back the price of oil, as proposed by Sen. Jackson, so long as it did not hurt the petroleum industry.

In other developments:

• The Federal Energy Office said that crude oil stocks may have decreased only 800,000 barrels last week instead of the 8.5 million reported by the American Petroleum Institute. FEO officials told newsmen the apparent discrepancy turned up within the API's own figures and they had no immediate explanation for it.

• The Senate agreed to vote Tuesday on the President's energy emergency powers bill, which would, among other things, give the President power to ration gasoline. Oil-state senators had earlier threatened to filibuster against a House-backed version of the bill that seeks to limit excess oil industry profits. Sen. Jackson predicted that the bill will pass intact and be sent to the President next week.

• Mr. Simon told a Senate subcommittee that consumers will not feel "any substantial impact" for at least five years if Congress deregulates natural gas prices the way the administration wants it to be an inducement to increased production. Critics of deregulation have asserted that the annual dollar cost to consumers would be in the billions.

• The Labor Department said the number of unemployed workers who attributed their job loss to the fuel shortage tripled from the last week in December to the first week in January. Seven percent of all persons collecting unemployment insurance benefits in the week ended Jan. 5 said they lost their jobs because of the shortage, the department said. A high proportion of these persons were auto workers in Michigan.



ON PARADE—File and drum corps of 3d Infantry Regiment, the U.S. Army's ceremonial unit, parading at Fort Myer, Va., near Washington. Known as "The Old Guard," the unit has the last 30 horses in the army.

U.S. Agency Would Regulate Foreign Airlines' Security

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Federal Aviation Administration proposed yesterday that foreign airlines operating in the United States be required to tighten their security against terrorists here and abroad.

Airlines that refuse to obey the proposed rule could be fined or could lose their right to land in the United States, an FAA spokesman said.

The action is an outgrowth of the fire-bombing of a Pan American World Airways airliner in Rome last month and the subsequent hijacking of a Lufthansa airliner by five Palestinian terrorists. Thirty-two persons, many of them Americans, died in that incident.

Secretary of Transportation Claude Brinegar, who announced the rule, said it is designed to require security measures by foreign airlines when they are flying to, from or within the United States.

There has not been a successful hijacking in the United States since emergency regulations placing U.S. airports under tight security went into effect a year ago. Some countries, however, have resisted applying stringent anti-hijacking measures.

30 Days to Comment

Mr. Brinegar said interested parties would be given 30 days to comment on the proposed rule. He said it would go into effect 30 days after the comment period was closed.

Meanwhile, he said: "We urge foreign carriers without screening procedures to put them into effect on a voluntary basis as soon as possible."

The FAA declined to say which countries are the object of the rule, explaining that such identification would constitute an open invitation to terrorists looking for an easy way to gain publicity.

GOP Fraud Case Dropped in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Charges that the speaker of the State Assembly and other Republican political figures engaged in election fraud against Democrats were dismissed yesterday.

A judge ruled that the law under which Speaker Perry B. Duryea was indicted was too broad.

A grand jury had charged that Republicans covertly aided the campaigns of Liberal party candidates in a dozen districts in the 1972 election. The law requires that the true source of any political literature must be identified.

Mr. Brinegar said carriers operating without adequate screening of passengers and luggage constitute "a threat to American airports" exposing them to "potential hijackers who might gain access to foreign carrier flights at foreign bases or while on the ground in the United States."

Some foreign airlines do not search passengers or baggage in the United States, although U.S. airlines must go through this procedure.

Bonn Checks Cars

BONN, Jan. 25 (AP)—Police at the Bonn-Cologne airport have broadened their security net to include spot-checks of cars approaching the airport.

"Apparently there has been a new threat of some kind," an airport security spokesman said today. He declined to give details.

Trash Called Barometer Of Economy

PONTIAC, Mich., Jan. 25 (AP)—The general manager of Oakland County's refuse authority says trash is a good indicator of economic times—as the price of food goes up, trash piles go down.

Thus, John J. Lamerato said, residents in the area must be suffering now. He said the daily amount of rubbish discarded by residents has dropped for the first time in 16 years, from 660 tons, or 3.7 pounds a person, three months ago, to 580 tons, or 3.4 pounds a person.

Not since 1958, during the Eisenhower administration when the country was in a recession, has trash tonnage in the area dropped so drastically, Mr. Lamerato says.

American Lost In Paracels Is Held by China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The State Department said today that an American civilian lost in the Paracel Islands is in the hands of forces of the People's Republic of China.

The civilian, Gerald Emil Kosh, a 27-year-old Defense Department employee assigned to observe the efficiency of the South Vietnamese, was reported missing after Chinese troops landed on Pattle Island last Saturday and engaged South Vietnamese forces.

State Department press officer John King said that the Chinese Liaison Office here had informed the department that Mr. Kosh was in Chinese hands. There was no immediate report on his condition.

Mr. King expressed regret that Mr. Kosh was on Pattle Island during the clash between the Chinese and South Vietnamese over ownership of the Paracels, which are in the South China Sea.

Incidents Lamented

"He was doing his job," Mr. King said, "but we do not need incidents of this kind."

He said he thought that Mr. Kosh, a former Army captain in South Vietnam, would be released soon, but he gave no details.

The Chinese have claimed that about 100 South Vietnamese were captured on Pattle Island. The United States is reported to have asked for the release of the South Vietnamese. No reply concerning them has been reported.

The battle occurred while Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was winding up his Middle East trip. Since returning to Washington, he has taken personal control of the American diplomatic activity.

Sea, Air Hunt Ended

SAIGON, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—An air and sea search has failed to find 59 South Vietnamese sailors missing since their ship was sunk last Saturday by Chinese gunboats near the disputed Paracels. A Dutch merchant ship rescued 23 men from the ship Tuesday.

Gasoline Rationing Ordered in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Acting Gov. George Ariyoshi ordered the first U.S. mandatory gasoline rationing plan, to go into effect Monday.

It is patterned on Oregon's voluntary plan, based on the last digit on automobile license plates. Holders of license plates with odd-numbered last digits can purchase gas on odd-numbered calendar days, with holders of even-numbered plates with even-numbered digits making purchases on even-numbered days.

Western specialists on China see this as preparing the way for the People's Republic to apply for participation in the next Olympic Games.

© Los Angeles Times.

Columbia University Study

Tests Show Marijuana Use Weakens Disease Defenses

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Regular smoking of marijuana weakens the body's defenses against disease, a medical team reports in a study released today.

It said the defect was found among men and women 16 to 35 years old who had smoked either marijuana or hashish at least once a week for more than one year. The average was four times a week for four years.

Specifically, one finding was a decreased ability of certain white blood cells, which defend the body against illness, to interact with "foreign" substances in a test-tube.

Cell division in this type of cell also was inhibited in marijuana users compared with nonusers, the specialists from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons said.

The study represents the first direct evidence of cellular damage in humans from marijuana, said Dr. Gabriel Nahas, research professor of anesthesiology and head of the team. Some aspects of the report were made known by Dr. Nahas in Geneva in September.

Dr. Nahas called for a review of findings of the National Commission on Marijuana, saying doctors "should not accept those recommendations... which might lead to marijuana legislation without further analysis of all the facts, especially those that are now being collected by researchers on a molecular level."

Dr. Nahas said the researchers also observed that marijuana products accumulate in the germ cells of the testes and ovaries, the human sex glands.

"It is therefore most urgent to find out to what extent long-term marijuana use might possibly affect adversely the offspring of the marijuana-user," he said.

The Columbia immunity studies are described in the Feb. 1 issue of Science, published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The test-tube studies involved white cells known as T lymphocytes, which are believed to defend the body against viruses and virus-like particles.

Such cells were taken from 51 marijuana-users, of median age 22, and 51 healthy persons, median age 44, who had never used the drug. Some patients with cancer, blood poisoning and recent kidney transplants also were included.

In one experiment, the white cells were reacted with a plant protein, judged as a virus, that induces lymphocytes to enlarge and reproduce.

The ability of white cells from marijuana-users to undergo cell division was 40 percent less than those from the healthy non-users, the report said. The fact that the

Hughes Is Absent At Arraignment

RENO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Billionaire Howard Hughes failed to show up today for his arraignment on stock manipulation charges stemming from his purchase of Airwest Airlines, but a federal judge postponed action on a requested bench warrant for Mr. Hughes' arrest until Wednesday.

U.S. District Judge Bruce Thompson accepted a plea of not guilty on seven charges from Robert Mahan, Mr. Hughes' former Nevada operations chief, who is also a defendant in the case.

Attorneys for three others charged in the case said they wanted to argue on a motion to dismiss before filing pleas. The judge continued the arraignment until Wednesday for the three, Chester C. Davis, James H. Hall and Davis B. Charney.

In Washington, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas rejected a plea by Mr. Hughes' lawyers to halt the proceedings until the validity of the indictment could be tested. Justice Douglas said it would take "an extremely unusual case" to prompt an appellate judge to halt an arraignment.

nonusers were older made the results more impressive, because "the immune response of white blood cells is known to decrease with age," the report said.

The marijuana-smokers showed about the same decrease in immune response as people with tumors that had spread regionally, the researchers said. Just what happens to cause this is not yet known, they added.

Nixon Requests Sharp Boost in Student Grants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI)—President Nixon asked Congress yesterday for a sharp boost in federal grants to college students and for prompt approval of pending school aid reform proposals.

Mr. Nixon also said he would soon propose a program to aid school desegregation through direct grants for local projects. This would replace the expiring law containing a state-by-state allotment formula.

For college students, the President called for "full funding" at \$1.5 billion of the basic program of federal grants to students, to be available for first-year and second-year students only.

Only \$122 million was provided by Congress to launch basic grants in the current year, a sum that has restricted the program to first-year students.

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Ford Doubts GOP Faces Election Rout This Year

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 25 (AP)—Vice-President Ford said today that Watergate's impact on congressional elections this year will be less significant than some fellow Republicans are predicting.

"I don't view with such alarm the impact of some of the things that have happened in Washington," Mr. Ford said at a news conference during a campaign trip on behalf of a GOP candidate in a special congressional election here.

He disagreed with the prediction of Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., that Watergate would cost Republican candidates 10 percent of their vote.

"I do not think Republicans are going to have the kind of dropoff in their vote in 1974 that my good friend Barry Goldwater forecast," Mr. Ford said.

The Vice-President was appearing here on behalf of Harry M. Fox, 49, candidate for the seat held by the late Rep. John P. Saylor, who died of a heart attack last fall.

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Seven days unforgettable days on the Danube River and the Black Sea, with the most modern swimming luxury hotels in Europe "Volga" and "Dnepr".

Spring cruise Vienna-Volga-Vienna: 26 March-12 April.

Easter cruise Passau-Yalta-Passau: 4-22 April and 14 April-2 May.

Summer cruises from 24 April until 23 September are already booked out.

Fall cruises Vienna-Yalta-Vienna: 3-19 October, 10-26 October, 20 October-5 November, 27 October-12 November.

Tariff: 10% reduction from our regular tariff.

Roundtrip including 4 meals daily, Passau-Yalta-Passau from DM 1,210
Vienna-Yalta-Passau from DM 1,126
Vienna-Yalta-Vienna from DM 1,041

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15 YEARS OF DANUBE CRUISES "FROM THE ALPS TO THE BLACK SEA"

Fall cruises Vienna-Yalta-Vienna: 6-22 November and 13-29 November.

Tariff: 15% reduction from our regular tariff.

Roundtrip including 4 meals daily, Vienna-Yalta-Vienna from DM 982

Excursions Vienna-Budapest-Vienna.

Departures from Vienna: 5, 14 September and 22 November.

Tariff: Roundtrip including 4 meals daily from DM 248.

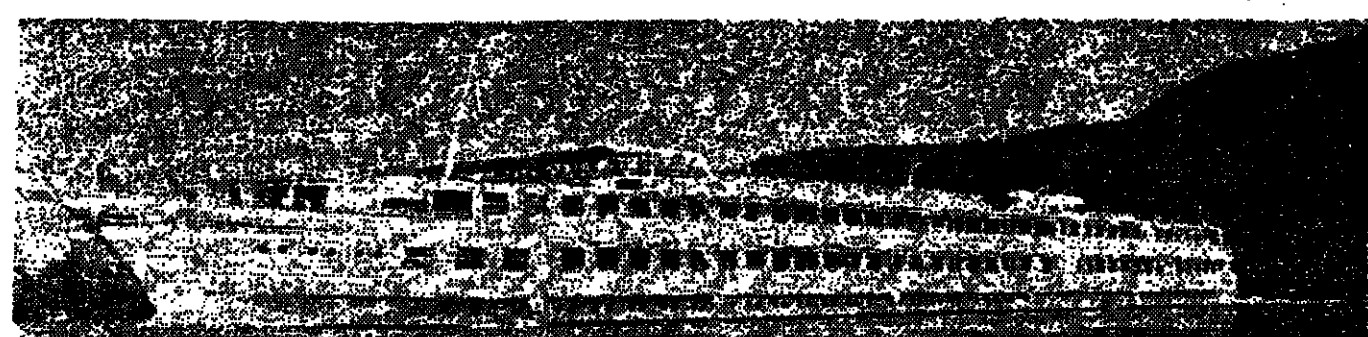
Christmas cruises Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade-Vienna with the "Volga" from 23-30 December.

Tariff: Roundtrip including 4 meals daily from DM 375.

New Year's cruise Vienna-Budapest-Vienna with the "Volga" from 31 December-1 January.

Tariff: Roundtrip including 4 meals daily from DM 425.

On the Danube and the Black Sea to



Yalta, you will pass through 8 Danube countries and 5 capital cities.

Sightseeing in Belgrade, Bucharest and Rome.

Excursions to Alupka, Livadia and the Nikitski botanical gardens in Yalta.

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and sightseeing in Budapest and Bratislava.

Air-conditioning, warm-water pool, comfortable bars, restaurants and music salon, all outside cabins with shower, w.c., radio and telephone.

Russian cuisine, hampers and delicacies.

Four meals a la carte, vodka, Russian sparkling wines, red and black caviar and fish specialties.

In the ship's store you will find a large selection of Russian souvenirs, Siberian furs, gold jewelry and precious stones.

All merchandises are duty-free.

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Privacy: The Issue and Agenda

One good gauge of the potency of an issue is the number of politicians who decide to get involved. By this standard, the so-called "privacy issue" is finally picking up strength. Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D. N. C., and a few other stalwarts are no longer fighting alone. Largely because of Watergate, more and more elected officials have begun to talk about, look into and suggest remedies for a host of actual and potential intrusions into individuals' private lives, from political surveillance to computerized data banks and the expanding use of social security numbers. Now, it is said, the issue has gained so much momentum that President Nixon is planning to include something on the subject in his legislative program for this year.

A sudden spurt of presidential interest in this area is bound to generate some caustic comments because to date Mr. Nixon has shown little concern for anybody's privacy except his own. But if he now regards the subject as a problem to be dealt with, rather than merely an issue to be defused, there are several specific matters—aside from the abuses involved in Watergate—which the administration could usefully address.

First on the agenda should be the enactment of a law to control the contents and uses of computerized files of criminal histories. Although federal funds have fueled a vast expansion of such networks since 1968, Congress until last summer left the chore of regulation entirely to the Justice Department, which in this context largely means the FBI. The FBI in turn has consistently maintained that its National Crime Information Center is under tight control. In fact, under the NCIC system, many fundamental matters—such as insuring that records are accurate and complete, correcting errors and limiting access to the files—are left to the participating states. It is entirely too easy for wrong information to get into the wrong hands, seriously hurting an individual's reputation or job prospects. Under pressure from Congress and the State of Massachusetts, former Attorney General Richardson did start to draft real controls for the NCIC and all federally-funded criminal justice data banks. Attorney General Saris has recently expressed his commitment to pursue this project, improving the likelihood that solid legislation can be passed this year.

The second item of business should be the enactment of some basic rules to govern all

kinds of automated files on individuals. Last summer, in an important report, a HEW advisory committee proposed a code of elementary safeguards or "fair information practices." That code, sponsored in the House by Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr., R. Calif., would give every citizen more control over who knows how much about his private life and how that knowledge may be used. Rep. Edward I. Koch, D. N. Y., and a few other legislators have proposed more stringent curbs and disclosure requirements for federal data systems. Again, formal recommendations from the executive branch might encourage Congress to act. If Mr. Nixon wants to achieve immediate reforms, he could even open many federal systems to public scrutiny by executive order right now.

Third, there are several other areas in which specific laws are needed to combat specific threats to individual liberties. Major improvements in the Fair Credit Reporting Act have been proposed by Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., and the Federal Trade Commission, which administers that act. Bills to protect the privacy of bank records are awaiting action. It is also about time for Congress to come to grips with the privacy problems raised by official efforts to learn more about the lives of welfare recipients, drug users, and others who participate in federally-funded programs.

The fourth item on the agenda is the toughest one. That is the problem of official investigations and intelligence—the problem raised by illegal and improper wiretaps, political surveillance, domestic spying plans, infiltration and harassment of dissident groups, and the whole raft of related abuses and excesses which have come to public attention in the past few years. There has been no shortage of congressional complaints about such incursions on the Bill of Rights; the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee has just launched a fresh probe of official surveillance efforts. So far, however, Congress as a whole has generally shied away from the hard question of how the government's enormous police powers ought to be used, and what kinds of investigations, by what agencies, are necessary and legitimate. Yet if legislators are finally serious about grappling with basic issues of liberty and governance, such problems of surveillance and law enforcement will have to be faced. Just making speeches about privacy is not enough.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Berlin Environment

The West German government has leaned over backward to avoid disputes with Moscow on Berlin and the 1972 four-power agreement there. To normalize relations with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria, it shelved its implied right under that agreement to represent West Berlin courts and other institutions in Communist countries. But Bonn now has wisely put its foot down—with the backing of the Western allies—and gone ahead, despite Soviet protests, with a decision to set up a new federal office in West Berlin, the first since the quadripartite agreement was signed.

The quadripartite agreement accepts West Berlin's close economic ties with West Germany and the various West German government offices and branches that long have functioned in the city. It ruled out some specified West German political activities of the past and stipulated that West Berlin is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic and may not be governed by Bonn; West Berlin remains a self-governing entity under allied sovereignty. But the Russians

did agree in the 1972 accord that the ties between West Berlin and West Germany "can be maintained and developed."

The new federal office, when established by the Bonn parliament, will deal with environmental problems. It will not govern anyone. It will collect information, conduct research and draw up plans for protection of the environment. Moscow's protests have no basis and the implied threats during discussions of the issue in recent months made it vital to go ahead in order not to erode the new Berlin statute in its infancy.

West Germany's Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher was unwise last summer to describe the proposal as a "political demonstration" and Moscow, as a result, may have felt it had to make a political demonstration of its own. But now that the West German and Western allied governments rightly have decided to go ahead, the Soviet Union would be wise to draw back from a dispute that should never have arisen at all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'We Told You So'

The temptation for Britain and Italy to greet the floating of the French franc with a cry of "We told you so" is inevitably very strong. For well over a year now the policymakers of Rome and London have had to put up with lectures from their French colleagues on the importance of European monetary union, and have been sternly summoned to join the European "snake" at the earliest opportunity. The West Germans, too, although embarrassed by the threat that a downward-floating franc will pose to their own exporters, can take a grim satisfaction from seeing their warnings that monetary union without effective economic and budgetary coordination could not work thus vindicated.

—From the Times (London).

China's Growing Naval Strength

Until now China's territorial claims in the seas around it have been regarded as rather theoretical, since it was not taken seriously as a naval power and its fleet seemed suited only for coastal defense. But in recent years the People's Republic has made great efforts to build up its navy and merchant fleet. The appearance of modern missile ships and landing operations in the Paracel Archipelago is a clear signal that China's naval arm is developing muscles and that Peking is prepared to use its new strength to back up its claims in Asia.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

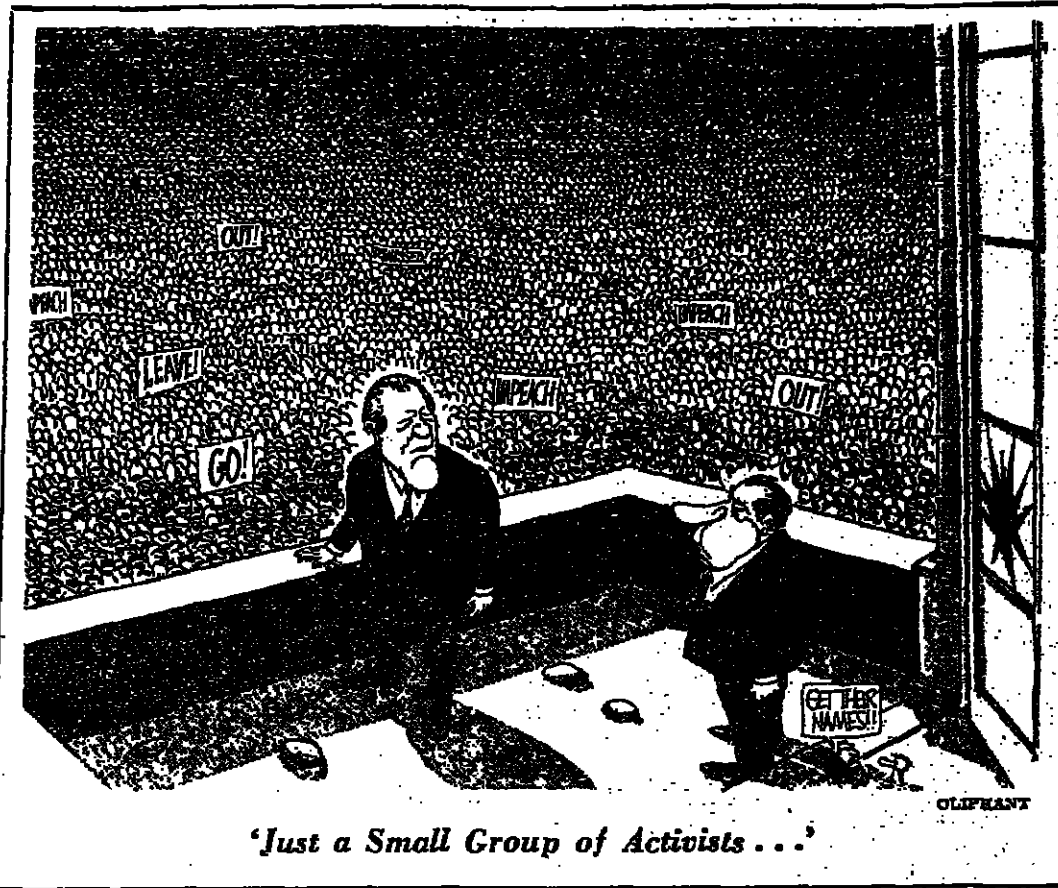
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

PARIS—It is apparently the consensus that a submarine torpedo boat is not a very serious offensive weapon. It is the surface boat which can take short plunges that promises to be effective in this class of warfare. The French will have such a vessel fitted, in addition to the ordinary engines for steaming awash, with electric motors by means of which it can travel submerged for 25 miles at the rate of eight knots an hour.

Fifty Years Ago

LONDON—Professor A.M. Low foresees the time when one-piece electrically heated suits will be worn by both sexes. Also that businessmen will stay at home and direct their affairs by means of seeing, writing and talking machines. Fog will not be tolerated by Londoners. Overcrowded conditions in cities will be eliminated because work will be supervised from home. Electricity and electrical appliances will certainly govern our lives in the future.



The Poor of the Earth

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—One of the bitter tragedies of the present world crisis is that the heaviest blows are falling, as usual, on the poor of the earth.

For the rich, inflation, the energy shortage and rising food prices and unemployment are an irritation and at worst an inconvenience, but for the poor they are a disaster.

The point is obvious, but it seems to have been missed by the House of Representatives in its recent vote to kill President Nixon's bill to aid the world's poorest countries through the World Bank's International Development Association.

Tells a Lot

This vote tells a lot about the present mood of the Congress and the state of presidential and Democratic leadership. Though the danger of mass starvation in sub-Saharan Africa and in India and Bangladesh is now alarming, the House voted 248-155 against the relief sought by the administration, with 108 Democrats voting for it and 118 against it, and 130 Republicans voting against the President and only 47 Republicans supporting him.

Now we are beginning to see the consequences of Vietnam, Watergate, and the turmoil of the Middle East. The House is surely and frustrated, disillusioned with foreign aid and foreign adventures, and hostile to a President who imposes funds for the poor at home while seeking more aid for countries overseas.

President Nixon anticipated this mood but he underestimated it. By diligent private negotiating over the last year, and with the help of Robert McNamara, the head of the World Bank, he managed to persuade the other industrial nations of the world to increase their "soft loans" to the poorest countries from 40 percent to 65 and 3/4 percent, allowing the United States to reduce its contribution to one-third from 40 percent.

Even at 40 percent of the total funds contributed by the rich nations through IDA to the poor nations, the United States was putting up less of its gross national product than 14 of the 16 most prosperous countries.

Vote Not Close

Nevertheless, though inflation has reduced the value of IDA's soft loans by almost 30 percent in the last few years, and though starvation is an immediate problem in most of the countries concerned, the vote for relief in the House wasn't even close.

If it were an isolated case of nationalism, it might be passed over as a regrettable and correctable offense, but the tide of nationalism is running strong in the world again, and there is little doubt that the vote in the House will probably be popular with the voters in the United States.

Wherever you look to the advanced countries today, you will find leaders arguing for a new world order and pointing to the monetary crisis and the energy crisis as evidence that this is an increasingly interdependent world, requiring mutual aid and cooperative action between nations. But at the same time, many of these same nations turn protectionist whenever they get in trouble. Europe is trying to form a more cooperative union, but when Holland initiates the Arab oil-producing countries, the Europeans leave the Dutch to fend for themselves.

Likewise, though Europe is engaged in the most delicate monetary negotiations in order to bring stability to its currencies, the French float and devalue the franc on their own. Now it is the House of Representatives that recognizes the danger of world hunger but votes against relief. The leadership on both sides of the aisle was appalling during the debate. A White House pre-occupied with its personal and legal problems gave its bill very little support—in fact, the President's name was seldom mentioned by his own House leaders—and the Democrats were just as bad.

Rep. George Mahon of Texas, who is normally a sensible man except in election years, warned the House that he wouldn't be for appropriating the money re-

quested by the President, even if the House authorized it, and Rep. Wayne Hays, Ohio's gift to diplomacy, was even worse.

He argued that money voted for the poor countries would merely be used to pay for higher gas and oil prices, and thus would probably wind up in the pockets of the oil sheikhs. This was like saying that if you're gouged by the rich, you are justified in turning round and kicking the poor.

Awkward Situation

The situation is particularly awkward now, not only because the World Bank will run out of "soft-loan" funds at the end of June, but because no nation is obliged to meet its commitments to IDA if other nations refuse to meet their quotas.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz reacted immediately and strongly against the House vote, but the following day, Kissinger was condemned on Capitol Hill for doing so.

Accordingly, they are now turning to the Senate for a more careful reappraisal of the problem. Their aim is to get the decision reversed or at least modified before Feb. 11, when the world oil producers and consumers meet here to discuss cooperative action on the cost and distribution of fuel.

"How can we expect cooperation on oil if we will not cooperate to relieve hunger?" Kissinger asks. But Congress has its mind on other things and so has the President.

Formation of these two strange coalitions has frightened alarmists to a point where they are talking about "religious war" that might even wreck the country. At the very least the government alliance is widely split. There is even division among opposition factions normally inclined to work together.

Two enormous problems, one economic and one political, again threaten to tear this country asunder. The first is the energy crisis, which dramatically inflamed an already bad balance-of-payments situation and which could at the very least bring on a major recession. As a hint of what is happening, the official rate Jan. 12 was 634 to the dollar. Three days later, the black-market rate had fallen precipitately, reaching 740 to the dollar. And things are getting worse.

Divorce Issues

The other problem, which is becoming a menace to the republic's fiscal structure, is next spring's impending referendum on divorce. Three years ago parliament passed a law allowing divorce in this Catholic country but the constitution permits a referendum on the validity of laws if 500,000 citizens sign a demand for such a test. Three times that minimal number have formally requested the referendum, whose final date must be proclaimed by President Giovanni Leone.

This has needlessly and bitterly divided the nation into artificial political alliances. Militant women's lib groups and the conservative Catholic party find themselves in the same camp as the Communists and the relatively moderate Socialists, who are part of the Christian Democrats in the cabinet.

Against them are most women, a large part of the Christian Democratic party, the Vatican hierarchy (which originally opposed the divorce law as unconstitutional) and the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

It is feared that the energy shortage will reduce output of many factories, causing worker layoffs. It is also feared that this phenomenon will be repeated in other West European countries, where some one million Italians are employed, sending home regular financial remittances.

Everyone assumes that if unemployment spreads elsewhere, foreign workers—including Italians—will be the first to suffer. If hundreds of thousands are forced to return here, the burden may become insupportable.

Debilitated

Moreover, cutting remittances now sent back will further irritate a bad balance-of-payments situation. That problem could easily become unmanageable. Already large companies have decided not to carry out planned expansions of production facilities. Many find they can earn more money abroad than at home and have been exporting capital for investment, a trend the regime has only partly managed to limit.

The consequences is that Italy grows steadily more debilitated even before the crunch of two impending crises arrives. And certainly the Italians will not be able to increase their financial contribution to NATO, thus insuring that aid terms set by the U.S. Congress can be met. It will be remarkable if they can stick to present levels.

As a result many see inevitable weakening of the alliance in this area, just as Moscow has demonstrated the degree of its military commitment in and around the Mediterranean and possibly not long before a grave situation could develop in neighboring Yugoslavia. Most observers foresee a Soviet effort to encourage dissolution of that danubian conglomerate state after Marshal Tito dies.

The view is scarcely encouraging. Italy's republic will need all its talent, ability to survive the year ahead.

ERIK M. HELLERONER, Ascona, Switzerland.

West European Labor And Soviet Influence

By Arnold Beichman

PARIS—After almost three decades of seeming dormancy, Soviet influence and prestige in West European trade unionism has suddenly surged.

Years and years of adamant refusal by West European labor leaders to meet with Soviet labor bosses or to unite with Communist unions in France and Italy has given way in recent months to a policy of rapprochement between the two ideologically opposed groups, presumably in conformity with Soviet-American détente initiatives.

Lack of Soviet success in achieving labor united fronts with West European unions in the past was not from want of trying. On the contrary, since the breakup of the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in 1949 by secession of democratic labor movements, Moscow has sought to recreate some kind of international labor front. Uprisings in East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Sino-Soviet split and, especially, the American labor presence in world trade unions, hindered the Soviet drive to the West.

Within the last two years, extraordinary pro-Soviet changes have taken place in the political outlook of Western trade unions, particularly in the British Trades Union Congress and the West German Federation of Labor Unions, which only lately have begun to trouble West German labor officials as to their long-term significance.

A Giant Step

Specifically, Russian labor commissar Alexander Shelepin, former head of the Soviet secret police, the KGB, has moved a giant step nearer to the realization of a Soviet ambition: construction of an all-European trade union federation in which the Soviet Union and East European satellite governments would play leading roles. Shelepin is a member of the ruling Soviet Central Committee Politburo, as well as being chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

The immediate event which has alarmed some West European labor leaders while cheering their ideological opponents has been the ability of Shelepin and his West European Communist labor allies to arrange a formal meeting of Soviet and East European trade union officials with free trade union leaders last Saturday in Geneva.

A result of the meeting was an agreement to convene at year's end an all-European united front labor conference to discuss an irrefragable subject: "The humanization of the work environment."

As an indication of the significance to the Communists of this East-West trade union conciliatory move, one need only refer to the report of L'Humanité, the French Communist newspaper, which wrote on Monday that "the results obtained, it would seem, have surpassed the hopes of the conference organizers themselves."

In fact, Georges Seguy, the veteran French Communist who heads the General Confederation of Labor, said in a recent report that "the loss is in the process of breaking up."

To key labor observers, the thaw became visible in late 1972, when labor movements in the Common Market countries voted to set up a regional labor organization so as better to represent the interests of the new Europe's working population. Little noted or even reported at the time was a vote taken then which became a harbinger of today's East-West labor thaw.

Since almost all of the European unions were affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with headquarters in Brussels, it was expected that the organization should be called the European Free Trade Union Confederation. Instead, the name proposed omitted the word "free." A move to adopt that version was passed by an 11-5 vote and the present regional organization is called the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC).

It calls for little inhibition to understand the subtle politics involved in this name game. An organization of West European labor unions with the word "free" in its title might reasonably have been expected to bar so-called labor unions in totalitarian countries from affiliation. Since British trade union leaders at the meeting were committed to forging a united European labor organization, the word "free" in the organizational title would have been regarded as provocative by Shelepin and therefore embarrassing to the British and their Communist allies who want Russian and East European affiliation.

Opposed to the omission of "free" from the organizational title were central union organizations in West Germany, Austria, France and Italy, where the more powerful labor organizations are Communist-affiliated. They found it difficult to resist Soviet pressure. This is particularly the case when the governments of West Germany, France, Italy and the United States are moving into a state of Soviet-defined "peaceful coexistence."

Mr. Beichman is a professor of political science at the University of Massachusetts at Boston and a long-time observer of the international labor movement.

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Invalid Republican Veterans Ask for Recognition in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 25 (AP)—After years of waiting, Spain's "non-persons" have asked to be recognized.

For disabled veterans of the losing Republican side in the Spanish Civil War, it may already be too late. Time has depleted their ranks—of an estimated 60,000 who served, fewer than 10,000 survive.

But this week, the League of

Disabled and Invalid of the War of Spain asked the Supreme Court to recognize their organization and give it permission to meet without fear of arrest.

In the background is the hope the veterans might eventually be awarded a pension such as soldiers on the side of Gen. Francisco Franco have had since the war ended in 1939.

Led by Francisco Martinez Duran, a bedridden Madrid veteran who lost a leg in the battle of Guadalupe, the league asked the court to rule on a petition initiated seven years ago and denied by the director general of interior policy and social assistance.

Not Optimistic

"I don't think our chances are good," one of Mr. Duran's followers said. "But we have to try anyway."

He estimated league membership at more than 3,000. The last time the league held a meeting in Madrid, in 1969, police broke it up before a word was spoken.

Mr. Duran's followers fear the court may rule against them on a technicality—that the petition is signed only by Mr. Duran. Before its presentation to the court last Monday, they asked supporters to launch a telegram campaign against this idea.

For All of Us

"We all know that on this occasion, as on others, Duran works for all of us," a league statement said.

Mr. Duran, suffering from a kidney ailment, has described his comrades as nonpersons.

"For almost 35 years, we have not existed," he said.

The disabled veterans look hope a year ago when a member of parliament tried to push through a bill giving them pensions. But it died in a bureaucratic tangle over whether it was a matter for the Budget Commission or the National Defense Commission.

The league asserts that more than 100 members of the 563-member parliament now support its proposal to seek official recognition.

D.A. Fagerquist, Jazz Trumpeter, Is Dead at 47

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (AP)—Trumpeter Donald A. Fagerquist, 47, who played with the Artie Shaw, Woody Herman and Les Brown bands, has died of kidney disease.

Mr. Fagerquist joined Mal Hallett's band in 1940 and also played trumpet with Gene Krupa, when the drummer formed his own band. Mr. Fagerquist organized his own jazz combo featuring Anita O'Day before joining the big bands.

Sir Hubert Rance

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Major Gen. Sir Hubert Rance, 75, last governor of Burma before its independence in 1948, died here yesterday, his family announced today.

As British chairman of the Caribbean Commission, Sir Hubert was appointed governor of Trinidad and Tobago in 1950 and held the post for five years.

Tito Optimistic on World

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—President Tito of Yugoslavia, who today received the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, said there is cause for guarded optimism but not satisfaction in the present world situation. He said it is gratifying to note the tendency toward negotiating settlements of outstanding problems.

Among seven posts that were named to the NSP in the 25-member cabinet is the key Ministry of the Interior, responsible for the police and the appointment of powerful provincial governors. The NSP will also have the vice-premiership.

The protocol pledges amnesty for thousands of prisoners, full freedom of expression, continued



United Press International.
J. Paul Getty 3d (right) leaving Rome police station on Friday accompanied by mother, Gail Harris.

Getty, 17, in Rome for Kidnap Probe

ROME, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—J. Paul Getty 3d, the grandson of the American oil billionaire, arrived here today from Austria to help police with their investigations into his five-month kidnapping last year, police sources said.

The youth, 17, had been on a skiing holiday. He went from the airport here to police headquarters. Young Getty was released on Dec. 15 after his family paid an estimated 1.7-billion lire (\$2.8 million) ransom. Four men, who police said were part of a Calabrian gang, were arrested and charged with the kidnapping this month.

Later, the family's lawyer, Giovanni Iacovoni, said the youth told magistrates what he told

Rome police after his release—that he would not be able to identify his abductors because he did not see them unmasked.

Poors have been expressed for the youth's safety since reports that the gang responsible for his kidnapping has Mafia connections. A southern Italian newspaper, the Giornale di Calabria, received an anonymous letter last week warning that the youth's other ear would be cut off if he talked to police. His right ear was cut off when he was in captivity.

Meanwhile, in Calabria, near Catanzaro, a 58-year-old hotel owner, Eugenio Gigliotti, was abducted last night, police reported today. It was the third kidnapping in Italy in 10 days.

Turkish Coalition Is Formed Under Ecevit, Ending Crisis

ANKARA, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Turkey's longest political crisis of the modern era ended today when the Republican People's party and the National Salvation party set up a coalition led by the liberal RPP's Bulent Ecevit as premier.

Exactly 100 days after general elections gave the RPP a plurality but not enough parliamentary seat to govern alone, that party and the conservative Islamic NSP signed a coalition protocol. It pledges a left-of-center policy "that will benefit all the people."

The new government took power after President Fahri Koruturk approved the cabinet that the parties chose today.

The coalition will have a seven-seat majority in the 450-member National Assembly. In the 50 years of the Turkish Republic, this will be the first time that an Islamic party has shared power.

The protocol stated that the government will provide "moral lessons" for schoolchildren and assist in the building of new mosques. It is the first such government program since the Turkish Constitution was secularized in 1928.

Among seven posts that were named to the NSP in the 25-member cabinet is the key Ministry of the Interior, responsible for the police and the appointment of powerful provincial governors. The NSP will also have the vice-premiership.

The protocol pledges amnesty for thousands of prisoners, full freedom of expression, continued

Togo's President Hurt LOME, Togo, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Four persons were killed and several injured when a plane carrying Etienne Eyadema, President of Togo, to the town of Lama Kara crashed shortly before landing yesterday afternoon. President Eyadema was slightly injured in the face.

Four Bombs Touched Off In England

Soldier Is Killed By Blast in Ulster

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—A letter bomb exploded in a factory in the northwestern industrial city of St. Helens today just 12 hours after three other bombs exploded in London.

In Northern Ireland, a bomb blast killed a soldier today as his patrol searched a potato field for arms near the hamlet of Ballymaguigan, 25 miles west of Belfast, a British Army spokesman said.

The blast in the mail-sorting room of Pilkington's Glass Factory in St. Helens injured a security officer.

The London bombings late last night were outside the Chelsea homes of a prominent politician, businessman and a retired army officer. No one was injured, but the explosion caused extensive damage to the three homes.

Scotland Yard detectives were working on the possibility that the blast in London and St. Helens might be a prelude to a weekend of violence to coincide with the second anniversary of "Bloody Sunday"—named by Irish Roman Catholics after 13 persons were killed by British troops during a disturbance in the Catholic Bogside District of Londonderry.

Security Watch

Special security plans have been drawn up and the Yard's bomb squad and explosive experts will be on standby duty throughout the weekend.

A spokesman said the police had not yet established a connection between the bombings in London and St. Helens and recent Irish guerrilla attacks in English cities.

Oscar Murton, a Conservative MP and a deputy to the speaker of the House of Commons, had the front door of his four-story home shattered. The two other homes hit were those of Sir John Newton-Smith, deputy chairman of an investment company, and Maj. Ronald Ferguson. None of the three could say why he was a target.



AP
BLACK AND BLUE—This young woman is smiling through the soot after a day's work on rooftops of Zweibrücken, where she is only female among 90 chimneysweeps.

Spray Adhesives Ruled Harmless; U.S. to Lift Ban

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Consumer Product Safety Commission announced today that it will lift its six-month-old ban on 13 brands of aerosol spray adhesives on March 1.

The commission said that a panel of experts overwhelmingly supported the conclusion that there is no evidence to justify earlier concerns that the adhesives might cause chromosome damage and birth defects.

The one-month delay in rescinding the ban was viewed as an added precaution, however, in case new information becomes available.

The adhesive manufacturers told the commission last month that they were facing three \$2-million lawsuits linked to births of deformed babies and that they were being flooded by calls and letters from concerned pregnant women around the globe.

Morocco Student Strike

RABAT, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Students at the University of Rabat held a 24-hour strike yesterday to mark the first anniversary of the government's outlawing of the National Union of Moroccan Students.

Brazilian College Enrollment Up After Regime Crackdown

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 25 (UPI)—About 300,000 young Brazilians swarmed silently this month over computer-coded exam questions ranging from history to mathematics to chemistry to French, in the most extensive college entrance tests in this South American country's history.

Since an anti-Communist military regime took over Brazil nearly 10 years ago—crushing all campus political activity and ordering students to study or else—university enrollment has jumped nearly 600 percent.

There are now 840,000 college students in this fast-developing nation of 100 million inhabitants. The government says the million mark is less than a year away.

The number of Brazilians trying to get into college since 1964 has increased at an even greater rate. Only 30,000 candidates taking the current entrance examinations will find space in next term's first-year classes.

Brazilian newspapers have been giving more coverage to the entrance tests than to the oil crisis, Henry A. Kissinger or the comet Kohoutek.

Before the military coup, each school within each Brazilian university ran its own entrance exam. Now most big-city public colleges and a handful of private schools have fallen in line with a government drive to hold unified, standardized entrance tests throughout the country every January.

The highest rate of intercollegiate cooperation was in Rio de Janeiro, where 66,048 hopefuls competed for an estimated 21,000 openings in 64 different courses of study.

Organizers of the exam spent nearly \$900,000 on preparations and hired 5,000 part-time workers to help the testing go smoothly. These included monitors, telephone operators, cleanup men and 100 doctors to treat students who got sick or passed out.

Rules were strict. Anybody who showed up late for a test even by a few seconds—was turned away at the door and told to try again next year.

Officials announced they would not test anyone outside previously designated exam rooms. Rio candidate Fabio G. Palazzo, who was in a hospital with his broken leg in traction, had to get a federal court order before finally being allowed to take the exam from his sickbed.

An exception also was made for candidate Abilio Rocha, in the small interior town of Marav. He was in the Minas Gerais State Prison serving a long sentence for armed robbery.

Blind students took the tests in braille.

End to Protests

After the armed forces took over Brazil, they combined an ambitious university enrollment expansion drive with violent measures aimed at putting a stop to the political agitation and protest movements which characterized Brazilian campuses in the early 1960s.


Hundreds of professors and students suspected of leftist sympathies were summarily kicked out of universities. People who remained active in the outlawed National Student Union were arrested and charged with endangering national security. Many testified at subsequent military court trials that they had been tortured in prison.

A 1969 ruling—known as Decree-Law 477—allows the government to expel any student considered a troublemaker and ban him for three years from all universities in the country. Student councils may exist only when the dean of the school gives permission.

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TAIWAN CRASH KILLS 47

TAIPEI, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—At least 47 persons on a Chinese New Year outing were killed when their bus crashed over a 600-foot cliff into a creek in eastern Taiwan yesterday, police said today.

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LONDON THEATER

Social Repression Seen in Sexual Terms

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 26 (IHT).—Athol Fugard's "Statements After an Arrest Under the Immorality Act" is the third play of the Royal Court Theatre's South African season. Unlike the other two, featuring the marvelous John Kani and Winston Ntshona, it is not based on improvised material and it lacks their immediate impact, although it is as finely acted—by Ben Kingsley and Yvonne Bryceland—as well directed by Mr. Fugard.

The author's often formal anti-theatrical prose, strong on the repetition of key phrases, often forms a barrier to the emotions being expressed, although this is overcome by the physical presence of Mr. Kingsley and Miss Bryceland, who are naked for much of the action.

The Immorality Act of the play's title, which became law in South Africa in 1957, forbids sexual activities between white and colored people, with the penalties for such acts, or attempted acts, including imprisonment with compulsory labor for up to seven years.

Untypical Example

The play deals with an untypical example—an affair between a white woman, a shy, lonely librarian, and a black school teacher, married with a wife and children. There is a

suggestion in this character's name—Errol Philander—that Mr. Fugard does not altogether approve of his actions.

What the play makes abundantly clear is the way social repression is often expressed in sexual terms, the close links there are between racism and sexuality, and the devastating effects of this on people's everyday lives. Even before their discovery, Mr. Fugard's two lovers are tense with each other, full of the fears of discovery, unable to relax into a satisfying relationship. Even so, their attitude to each other does change upon discovery.

Their first reaction is one of guilt, a disavowal of the other. No less degrading than the effects of a law that disregards basic human rights—given expression in Mr. Kingsley's final speech with its refrain "I am not allowed to love"—is the spectacle of authority reduced to the level of prudent voyeur, policeman peering through windows at the two lovers and obsessively taking photographs of them.

Mr. Fugard, in these three and other plays that have been seen in London during the past year, continually astonishes by how much he can say by extremely limited means. His stage is usually bare or, at most, contains no more than a pile of rags. His plays are a dialogue, two characters usually exploring their reactions not so much to

each other but to harsh forces outside themselves which, however much they attempt to resist, shape their lives.

He deals with specific people in specific situations, yet manages to attain a universal resonance. His plays are also graced by fine acting, under his direction. In "Statements," Miss Bryceland in particular gives a compelling, haunting, haunted performance.

Philip Magdaleny, a young American playwright, is something of a Royal Shakespeare Company discovery. His scabrous comedy "Section Nine" was rejected by American producers before being staged at the RSC's season at The Place last year. It was so successful that it has transferred to the Aldwych. On the larger, more formal stage, much of the fun has evaporated, although it is still a good dirty joke with political overtones.

Its premises is highly improper: America's most brilliant scientist has disappeared, taking with him the formula for the ultimate in destructive weapons, tattooed on his penis. Feeling betrayed by his mistress, who turns out to be a government agent, he has decided to try homosexuality. Three agents—white heterosexuals—naturally—are assigned to find him, seduce him and discover the formula before he destroys the world.

One of the play's flaws is that it takes much longer to set up



Yvonne Bryceland, Ben Kingsley in Athol Fugard play.

John Haynes

this situation than to exploit it in a comic finale in the George Washington Turkish baths in which secret agents of several nationalities hunt each other old only in towels that conceal their revolvers.

There are some odd moments

when the author appears to equate homosexuality with love and heterosexuality with sadism, but Mr. Magdaleny indelicately debases the cult of masculine virility and rigid institutionalized thinking.

The play's climax is limper

U.S. Plans an Arts Festival

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—A festival of the arts, portions of which promise to raise controversy as to whether they are art, has been booked into the Kennedy Center beginning May 22.

The Artrend Foundation, a nonprofit corporation organized to support American arts, announced yesterday that about 50 artists have been invited to participate. They include Robert Rauschenberg, Andy Warhol and Robert Morris in visual arts; Richard Serra and Dennis Oppenheim in video; Len Pines in land art; and Stephen Shore in photography; Stan Brakhage and Paul Sharits in film; Richard

Foreman in theater; Trielha Brown and Laura Foreman in dance; Phil Glass and Steve Reich in music.

"The festival will be complex," the foundation said, "including the visual arts, dance, music, video, film, theatrical events and works not susceptible to conventional classification."

Roger L. Stevens, chairman of trustees at the center, said the show may be "a step toward doing for the visual arts in Washington what we have done for the theater." He said the center is making space available rent free except for maintenance costs.

At the Mayfair Theatre, Roy Dotrice is back with his justly celebrated impersonation of the 17th-century biographer John Aubrey in "Brief Lives," an excellent one-man show that mixes good acting by Mr. Dotrice as a decrepit old man, visibly decrepitated before our eyes, with splendid gossip that is still to be relished.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A concert of the English National Orchestra, under William G. Barlow, on Jan. 27 in the San Antonio Theatre in Paris, Portugal, will inaugurate a new series in the Algarve region area of Portugal. It continues Feb. 12 with the Portuguese National Radio Orchestra under Alvaro Clemente, March 5 with the London Chamber Orchestra under Richard Schumacher, March 2 with the Soviet pianist Emil Gilels, and April 15 with a recital by the baritone Jose de Oliveira Lopes.

A new production of Puccini's "La Bohème" that will have its first performance Feb. 6 at Covent Garden will bring the Royal Opera debut of the young Italian soprano Katia Ricciarelli as Mimì. Others in the cast are Plácido Domingo as Rodolfo, Peter Glossop as Marcello and Wendy Fene as Musetta. The conductor for the first performance is Silvio Varviso, the new staging is in the hands of John Copley and Julia Trevelyan Oman is the designer.

The Royal Ballet's New Group will open a two-week season at the Sadler's Wells Theatre in London on Feb. 12 with a repertoire of 12 one-act ballets. The opening night program includes the British premiere of Hans van Manen's "Sopht Extra," to the music of Saint-Saëns and with designs by Jean-Paul Vroom. The season also includes the first London performances of the New Group's "La Pêche Strangée" with choreography by André Hovard, and its production of "Les Sylphides."

A new venture in Paris, the International Salon of Contemporary Art, opens Saturday in the former Bastille railway station, Place de la Bastille. It will replace the gallery until the following Saturday (Feb. 2). Arranging before our eyes, with splendid gossip that is still to be relished.

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FASHION

Valentino's
Designs for
Sex Objects

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 25 (IHT).—Valentino's collections usually open with the excitement of a big opera premiere. Last night there was an added attraction: women's lib. Pickets stood outside the shop protesting the use of fashion as a means of turning women into sex objects.

They were dead right. The women Valentino cares about are not only sex objects, they are the old-fashioned, romantic ones, who kiss and blush. Let others burn their bras and chant in the streets; Valentino's customer is an onlooker in her Rolls-Royce.

Valentino has been having troubles lately with his financial backers, the Keston Corp., but he won't discuss it and says it is all in his lawyers' hands. His collection certainly did not reflect the pinch. It was, as always, opulent, which some people hold against him. The truth is that he is a smart designer who knows his public. If he used to design for girls bent on marrying millionaires, now he is designing for women who have already married one.

The Show

Between two giant munoos trees, Valentino showed his collection, a deadpan revival of the late '40s, with Joan Crawford shoulders, full swinging backs, open-toed shoes and a mass of curls under pillboxes. He did the look in all colors, including his favorite pink-beige.

Even when he did narrow, leotard-like dresses, he dropped the shoulder a couple of inches to make for a T-shaped silhouette. His best coats were the two short ones, one navy, the other white, over pants and blouses.



Valentino fan, women's lib picket before the opening Thursday night in Rome.

Those were spotted immediately by Othobach's Sydney Glitler. Under the coats, the girls wore slim, straight skirts and fragile blouses or softly bloused dresses in new, beautiful textured silks made in China. As usual, Valentino did not spare the couture touches, with handmade tucks everywhere—on sleeves, shoulders, across the rib cage and below

the belt. His sex object touches included long chiffon scarves and big flowers under the chin.

As in other Rome collections, he showed lots of stripes and florals but the latter came in pale, washed-out colors. His new distinctive print was a sprinkle of dead leaves in sepia colors.

Everybody feels ruffles are finished, but not Valentino. He

goes on doing the look to death: although the ruffles are chiffon and soufflé-light, they can get too rich for anybody's blood. The simpler, Vionnet-inspired dresses, their tops embroidered with silver, dollar-sized dots, were definitely more appealing.

The finale included a couple of lingerie dresses, all dolled up with lace ruffles and tucks. There was a white one which looked as if it had been forgotten by Scarlett O'Hara.

Lancetti

The real surprise in Rome this week was Lancetti, a young man who has been worth watching for several seasons. His greatest merit is to have produced a young, pretty daytime look which has been sorely missing in the spring collections.

Lancetti is the only Roman designer to have turned his back on safe, conservative hemlines, which are slowly giving women, no matter their age, that demode look—the fashion kiss of death. He proved that longer skirts need not be aging. His non-suit suits, with sexy, fluffy chiffon dresses under linen jackets, were perfect as were his unlined, flaring tent coats, which had just the right swing.

Using beautiful prints he made masses of garden-party chiffon dresses, burning out in sun-ray prints. The whole mood was light and gay with fresh flower fields, fresh lingerie blouses and just a touch of gypsy. His collection was well accessorized with sexy, high-heeled sandals by Salato and Raphael and pretty, wavy hairdos by Sergio Valente. The only thing he should have left out were those mother-of-the-bride hats.

Around the Paris and London Galleries

Paris

Alain Lemoine, Galerie Jean Chauvelin, 4 Rue de Furstenberg, Paris 6, to Feb. 2.

Alain Lemoine, in his first exhibition, reveals a superior talent of the sort that carries the viewer's assent by the obvious coincidence of purpose and effect. His works are paintings, are constructions, are collages. They use random material—preferably wood and paper—and assemble them in two and three-dimensional interplay. One suspects that Lemoine's pitfall might be a certain virtuosic aestheticism, but so far he has avoided it, because his good taste does not outweigh his sensitivity and intelligence.

Leslie R. Krims, Galerie Deloire, 13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to Feb. 23.

Mocking taboos and superstition, the Athenian Alcibiades and his friends had a club called the Kakodaimonistoi (the Devil's Club) that made a point of stepping on all the cracks in the sidewalk. Alcibiades, as we know, came to a bad end and all the proper Athenians were edified. Krims is a photographer who delights in stepping on cracks—he even has a photo on the subject. His subjective camera work, his use of sepia paper and various old-fashioned technical quirks, his choice of subjects above all make him sometimes insidiously, sometimes crudely provocative. His subjects include an unflattering use of the nude, posed allegories of various kinds, a roundup of deer hunters and a large series devoted to dyes assembled for a convention somewhere in the United States. All here is allegory or epigram, often surreal, occasionally obscure, usually disturbing.

Deborah Taft, Galerie Marie-France Bourley, 68 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Feb. 26.

They are called tapestries, but quite often these works are closer to sculpture—three-dimensional hangings using handsome and untraditional material to produce symmetrical shapes that grow away from the wall.

Julius Bissier, Galerie B. 20 Rue de l'Ecluse, Paris 6, to Feb. 23.

This is the discreetly poetic work of an artist who was drawn to the perspectives of Oriental philosophy and expressed himself in works of small format. India ink, watercolor, monotypes and tempera are the media he favored. His vocabulary is basically nonrepresentational.

Denis Riviere, Galerie Valerie Schmidt, 41 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Feb. 7.

Riviere, who last year was using toy figures of cyclists and soldiers in his playful compositions, has now come to the exclusive use of the two-dimensional surface of his canvas.

London

Feininger/Gross, Achim Moeller, 8 Grosvenor St., London W.1, to Jan. 31.

It would be difficult to find a greater contrast than that between Lyonel Feininger and George Grosz, whose watercolors and drawings are on view. Feininger wrote of his art as being "born of experience and humility before nature in all her limitless diversity." Grosz is typified by "The Butcher" in the present show, where human remains are differently displayed among the rest of the meat.

Chadwick, Marlborough Fine Art, 8 Albemarle St., London W.1, to Feb. 9.

This is the first major show of Chadwick's sculpture for eight years, and it is most impressive. All the pieces are figurative, with stylized heads, sometimes single,

more often in pairs or groups, and frequently winged, which gives them an other-worldly look. They are probably to be seen at their best advantage, as some are shown in the catalogue, in the sculptor's Victorian-Gothic studio.

Malott, Bedford House Gallery, 106 Kensington Church St., London W.8, to Feb. 14.

Drawing rather heavily upon Magritte for his symbols, this Italian fantasist, whose first London show this is, is at his best when he is most true to himself, as in the extraordinary faceless woman in a summery, flowered hat, and the secretary-bird casting a beady eye upon the street through a seedy cafe window.

Muirhead Bone and His Family, Mercury Gallery, 28 Cork St., London W.1, to Feb. 18.

Muirhead Bone, architect and draftsman, had the distinction of being the first official artist to be appointed by Britain in World War I, one of the outcomes of which was a book of drawings—"The Front Line" published in 1918. This exhibition begins with student drawings of Glasgow, made in the 1890s and carries through to watercolors of the late 1940s. The family is represented by oils by eldest son

Stephen Bone and his wife Mary Adhead Bone, and pastels by second son Gavin Bone.

Lucian Freud, Anthony d'Oilly, 9 Dering St., New Bond St., London W.1, to Feb. 20.

Lucian Freud is an excellent British artist who has never had his proper due from the public. And even now he is not being well served, since his first major retrospective is taking place in the Hayward Gallery, alongside a blockbuster of a show of Edward Munch's work. He is perhaps better to be seen in this comparatively small show of drawings from a 1941 sketchbook and some contemporaneous early paintings—which give one a "hard-stick" for measuring the larger Art Council exhibition.

Edward Munch, 1863-1944, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to March 3.

This is as near perfect an exhibition as one can hope to see this side of paradise. Viewers sit by the hour in contemplation of the emotion and color and the underlying sense of human frailty and grandeur which permeated the Norwegian's life work. The exhibition moves to the Musée National d'Art Moderne in Paris on March 23.

—MAX WYKES-JOICE.

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Rehearsing for Massenet's 'Manon'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 25 (IHT).—How capricious are the twists and turns of musical fashion! Who, even a year or so ago, would have conceded the remotest possibility of a flash flood of Massenet?

Yet the facts tell the story: "Don Quichotte" at the Paris Opéra; Joan Sutherland as "Esclarmonde" in San Francisco; "Thérèse" being recorded by Decca and produced, next fall, at Westford; and here in London, a double offering of "Manon" in its operatic original by the Sadler's Wells Opera at the Coliseum, and in a ballet derivation by the Royal Ballet in March at Covent Garden.

The Sadler's Wells "Manon" had its premiere last night, the first performance here in many years of this former repertoire staple. A most agreeable reunion it turned out to be, not so much because of Colin Graham's ingenious staging or because of any especially memorable sing-

Opera in London

ing, but simply because of Massenet's endearing melodies and fragrant orchestration. The Coliseum is too big a house for "Manon," and Graham has undertaken to moderate the discrepancy by mounting it on a stage within a stage, or even in a theater within a theater, with proscenium, and proscenium boxes on stage within the Coliseum's own proscenium, the artificial proscenium occupied sometimes by choristers, sometimes by costumed dummies.

It works pretty well, especially in the populated scenes in the Cours-la-Reine and the Hôtel de Transylvanie. The setting of the gaming room in the latter was properly applauded by a delighted audience at the rise of the curtain. The more intimate scenes still tend to become engulfed by the vast stage.

The admirable Elizabeth Har-

wood, in her first encounter with one of opera's most famous roles, looked and sang handsomely, achieving a creditable characterization that will doubtless be filled out in detail as she grows into the part. Alberto Remedios sang better than he looked as Des Grieux. A treasurable characterization was achieved by John Pryatt as Guillot. Charles Mackerras conducted affectionately, possibly too affectionately at times, as he tended now and then to linger when brisker progress would have been welcome.

The previous evening had brought a renewal of Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's over-produced and over-busy "Don Pasquale" by the Royal Opera at Covent Garden. Only Sir Geraint Evans, as the Don, remains of the original cast. The newcomers are all excellent: Helena Cornubs as Norina, Susie Bruscantini as Malatesta and Alexander Oliver as indisposed Stuart Burrows as Ernesto. This revival was mounted last year for Sir Geraint's 25th anniversary at Covent Garden. It is his show, and as such a great one.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critic rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Rhinoceros." The American Film Theatre's screen version of Eugene Ionesco's play does not succeed, says Vincent Canby. The play, an example of the kind of theater of the absurd that should be played like old-time farce within a stylized, three-sided set, is not ideal film material, Canby writes. And while the result of the movie camera is undeniable, reducing things absurd to the status of the merely silly, Tom O'Horgan's direction has the effect of "exposing all of the play's weaknesses and none of its merits. It is clumsily inventive and obtuse." Canby doubts whether Ionesco achieves his aim in "Rhinoceros." However he adds: "Considering the material, and considering the obstacles they had to get around, through and over, the performers (including Gene Wilder, Zero Mostel and Karen Black) come off very well."

"White Dynamite." About the decline and fall of a black New York supergroup, another in the genre of the black exploitation film, says Vincent Canby, adding that it does not live up to its promising beginning. Everything is "so outrageously broad it seems as if the film were putting itself on."

Willie Dynamite (Roscoe Orman), who dresses every morning as if he were going to a Mardi Gras

ball, "may not have happiness but he has everything else. . . . When the cops put the heat on whoring, Willie refuses to join the city's other major pump in a mutual-protection agency. He is punished by the Internal Revenue Service, by the other pumps, by the cops and mostly by a former prostitute, the late Diana Sands." Gilbert Moss directed.

Plays

"The Remoralists." A comedy about violence by the Australian David Williamson, amused and bored Clive Barnes. A young policeman goes to investigate a woman's complaint about her husband's violence. At the house, a moving man is at work. The husband turns nasty and is beaten up and eventually killed by the cops. "There is a good deal of rather neatly dry gallows humor here," Barnes says. "And the play does have that raw frontier sense that we perhaps wrongly associate with Australia. The cynicism is funny and the anarchic lawlessness almost as convincing as the male brutality and the female retribution." Michael Monty's staging is clean and accurate and the cast manages in a moderately convincing Australian accents, says Barnes. Susan Browning, Sharon Spelman, Ken Baker and Michael Irving. Presented by the New Phoenix Repertory Company. "The Remoralists" is at Playhouse 11.

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Tokyo Exchange			European Gold Markets			Mutual Funds			New York Stock Exchange Trading		
Jan. 25, 1974	Price	Yen	Jan. 25, 1974	Open	Close	N.C.	Jan. 25, 1974	Closing prices on Jan. 25, 1974	Jan. 25, 1974	High	Low
Ashik Glass	450	138.40	London Fix	138.40	140.10	+0.10	NEW YORK (API)	DoD Corp. 14.83 N.Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Canon Bank	275	138.40	Zurich	140.00	140.00	+0.00	—The following ques-	JP Grif 15.07 N.Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Dai Nip. Print.	440	138.40	Paris (12.5 klal.)	140.00	142.12	+2.12	tionnaires supplied by	Janus F. 15.07 N.Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Fuji Photo	315	138.40	U.S. dollars per ounce				the National Associa-	JP Grif 15.07 N.Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Honda Motor	160	138.40					tion of Securities	JP Grif 15.07 N.Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Kia Motor	160	138.40					Dealers, are	JP Grif 15.07 N.Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Maru E. Ind.	480	138.40					the prices at which	JP Grif 15.07 N.Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Yamaha Motor	160	138.40					these securities	JP Grif 15.07 N.Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
							have been	JP Grif 15.07 N.Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
							changed or bought	JP Grif 15.07 N.Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
							values Friday.	JP Grif 15.07 N.Y.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2

European Markets			New York Stock Exchange Trading		
Jan. 25, 1974	Open	Close	Jan. 25, 1974	High	Low
Amsterdam	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Brussels	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Frankfurt	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
London	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Paris	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Zurich	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2

Toronto Stocks			U.S. Commodity Prices		
Jan. 25, 1974	High	Low	Jan. 25, 1974	High	Low
3000 Alcan	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
3000 BHP	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
3000 Inco	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
3000 Noranda	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
3000 Potash	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
3000 Steel	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
3000 Zinc	138.40	140.10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2

■ **Figure 1** ■ **Percentage of respondents who reported that they had ever used a mobile phone to access the Internet**

[illegible]

ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 3,806,689,441
U. S. Government Obligations	433,402,929
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	917,910,190
Other Securities	116,783,388
Total Securities	1,470,096,507
Loans	13,672,231,796
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	21,300,000
Premises and Equipment	127,440,580
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	291,102,557
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	461,554,924
Total	\$19,850,387,805

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL FUNDS	
Capital Notes of Subsidiary Banks	100,130,000
Shareholders' Equity:	
Preferred Stock (without par value)	
Authorized but "missued"-10,000,000 shares ..	-
Common Stock (par value \$7.50)	
Authorized-40,000,000 shares	
Outstanding-23,880,753 shares	218,805,544
Surplus	342,057,714
Undivided Profits	235,942,388
Total Shareholders' Equity	794,605,748
Total	\$19,850,397,805

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

^a The number of subjects who were included in each group was 10.

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ACROSS ACROSS

Mr. Shabad is a New York Times reporter who was formerly stationed in Moscow.

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
001 Mute	25 W. W. in area	66 English and	85 Omaha	127 Dumb —
002 Mute	26 Greek god	67 South river	86 Saveri river	128 Dumb
003 Highway	27 Greenville wash	68 " or	100 American	129 Dumb
004 Main	28 High note	69 Parle —	101 adjustment	130 Shookers
005 Waver	29 Shrike	70 Greek letter	201 "The grass will	231 Gane and
006 Inequality	30 Medicine	71 Dashed	202 "Broad streets"	122 Tack money
007 Advertisement to	43 Where in Scivins	72 Hero's letter	203 Confusion	232 Tack money
008 to teller	44 Apeophis, name	73 and others	204 Suffer, in	233 Tack money
009 Line traveler	45 Celtic goddess	74 Conscience	205 Suffered	234 Habbit
010 Concerning	46 Slave, in France	75 One, in Munich	210 Brand-arrage	235 Habbit
011 Warm room	47 Slave, in France	76 Blind, in	110 Brand-the-clock	236 Habbit
012 The lord	48 Montana range	77 Talcomy	111 Calendar reform-	237 Habbit
013 Attack	49 Departed	80 W. W. in area	112 Calendar reform-	238 Habbit
014 Attack of machine	50 Where corner	81 Threepenny	113 Adits Abbe	239 Habbit
015 Machine	51 Where corner	82 Mute	114 Adits Abbe	240 Habbit
016 Machine	52 Var.	83 Delicacies	115 May, in Spain	241 Habbit
017 Machine	53 Machine	84 Delicacies	116 May, in Spain	242 Habbit
018 Machine	54 Machine	85 Delicacies	117 Vernal suit	243 Habbit
019 Machine	55 Machine	86 Delicacies	118 "Five —"	244 Habbit
020 Machine	56 Machine	87 Delicacies	119 May, in Spain	245 Habbit
021 Machine	57 Machine	88 Delicacies	120 Vernal suit	246 Habbit
022 Machine	58 Machine	89 Delicacies	121 "Five —"	247 Habbit
023 Machine	59 Machine	90 Delicacies	122 Natural	248 Habbit
024 Machine	60 Machine	91 Delicacies		249 Habbit
025 Machine	61 Machine	92 Delicacies		250 Habbit
026 Machine	62 Machine	93 Delicacies		251 Habbit
027 Machine	63 Machine	94 Delicacies		252 Habbit
028 Machine	64 Machine	95 Delicacies		253 Habbit
029 Machine	65 Machine	96 Delicacies		254 Habbit
030 Machine	66 Machine	97 Delicacies		255 Habbit
031 Machine	67 Machine	98 Delicacies		256 Habbit
032 Machine	68 Machine	99 Delicacies		257 Habbit
033 Machine	69 Machine	100 Delicacies		258 Habbit
034 Machine	70 Machine	101 Delicacies		259 Habbit
035 Machine	71 Machine	102 Delicacies		260 Habbit
036 Machine	72 Machine	103 Delicacies		261 Habbit
037 Machine	73 Machine	104 Delicacies		262 Habbit
038 Machine	74 Machine	105 Delicacies		263 Habbit
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045 Machine	81 Machine	112 Delicacies		270 Habbit
046 Machine	82 Machine	113 Delicacies		271 Habbit
047 Machine	83 Machine	114 Delicacies		272 Habbit
048 Machine	84 Machine	115 Delicacies		273 Habbit
049 Machine	85 Machine	116 Delicacies		274 Habbit
050 Machine	86 Machine	117 Delicacies		275 Habbit
051 Machine	87 Machine	118 Delicacies		276 Habbit
052 Machine	88 Machine	119 Delicacies		277 Habbit
053 Machine	89 Machine	120 Delicacies		278 Habbit
054 Machine	90 Machine	121 Delicacies		279 Habbit
055 Machine	91 Machine	122 Delicacies		280 Habbit
056 Machine	92 Machine	123 Delicacies		281 Habbit
057 Machine	93 Machine	124 Delicacies		282 Habbit
058 Machine	94 Machine	125 Delicacies		283 Habbit
059 Machine	95 Machine	126 Delicacies		284 Habbit
060 Machine	96 Machine	127 Delicacies		285 Habbit
061 Machine	97 Machine	128 Delicacies		286 Habbit
062 Machine	98 Machine	129 Delicacies		287 Habbit
063 Machine	99 Machine	130 Delicacies		288 Habbit
064 Machine	100 Machine	131 Delicacies		289 Habbit
065 Machine	101 Machine	132 Delicacies		290 Habbit
066 Machine	102 Machine	133 Delicacies		291 Habbit
067 Machine	103 Machine	134 Delicacies		292 Habbit
068 Machine	104 Machine	135 Delicacies		293 Habbit
069 Machine	105 Machine	136 Delicacies		294 Habbit
070 Machine	106 Machine	137 Delicacies		295 Habbit
071 Machine	107 Machine	138 Delicacies		296 Habbit
072 Machine	108 Machine	1		

ممكن من العمل

For Une de Mai, It's the Last Chance in Prix d'Amérique

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Jan. 25 (UPI)—She was unwanted by her youth and there'll be no place for her home next year in her old age, so the great Une de Mai is going to greener and friendlier pastures. They're called the U.S. dollars.

Though "she is as ardent as ever," and though "the years don't show on her," Une de Mai has reached the age limit—10—for racing in her native country, France. During the past seven years, the mare has been a part of the French scene as champion, champion of champions, and as a beautiful specimen of the classic of French racing—and trotting—she is the toughest in the world—except for the one that means the most.

Sunday, she will have her seventh and last chance at the Prix d'Amérique, a 2,600-meter dash (about a mile and five-eighths) extravaganza which carries a total purse of nearly 1,300,000 francs (\$290,000), making it the world's richest trotting race.

She will be facing a field of 17 on the hilly "Pommery" racetrack, including six well-known foreigners. Timothy T, winner in 1970

Facing a Field of 17, Including 6 Foreigners

of America's top race for 3-year-olds, the Hambletonian, and now Italian-owned, will race as will Eleanor, a Canadian-owned horse, and Delmonica Hanover, the American mare that last Une de Mai last year in America's most prestigious event, the Roosevelt International. Sunday's favorite, though, will be the French animal Axiu, winner of three in a row and a victor over Une de Mai two weeks ago. In that race, Une de Mai went off at odds of 13 to 1. It was a sacrifice on the part of the French betting public.

Usually the Choice
Une de Mai has usually been the choice in the Prix d'Amérique, and not for sentimental reasons. It's all been a matter of form—something which she didn't have at a heavy yearling and 3-year-old, when she was a knock-kneed ugly duckling unwelcome by rich owners, who are always willing to pay for beauty.

Soon she became the property of the Count

de Montesson, and the princely Jean-René Gougeon took over the training and driving. Gougeon has always had the magic touch, and Une de Mai is now the leading money-earner of all trotters with nearly \$2 million. She has been to the winner's circle 74 times.

After Sunday's race, and after several more outings in France this spring, she will cross the Atlantic, where she can race until she's 14. Une de Mai and Gougeon already have started a lone affair with dollars as the duo has twice combined to win the \$150,000 International.

"I think Une de Mai is more well-known in the U.S. than in France, and more appreciated," Gougeon said yesterday. "I think beating Nivelle Prie in 1969 in the International did it." Until then, the American spreader had been unbeatable.

Still Sound
Gougeon says that his horse is almost as fast now as she was then, and just as sound.

"This is an exceptional horse," he said. "She's as healthy now as she was at 3 and 4."

Her luck in the Prix d'Amérique has also been exceptional—but, alas, exceptionally bad. Two years ago, Gougeon made his move as the horses came into the stretch. His sulky locked wheels with a competitor and the race was lost. Last year, the mare fumbled at the auto-start and had no chance. In today's draw for post position, her luck was only half bad.

Une de Mai, "in the best of form," will start from the outside No. 8 post while her American rival, Delmonica Hanover, trained by Del Miller and driven by Hans Frommeling, will be coming from the No. 1 position. Axiu, the favorite, will start from the second tier. She drew No. 11 and only nine can start on the first line.

Gougeon said that he doesn't know what race strategy he'll use but will just see the way things develop. His American rival Delmonica, will hug the rail and save ground. And if the American is not good enough, trainer Miller would prefer to be beaten by Une de Mai.

"I love to see champions win," he said.



Veterinarian examines Une de Mai. He found her very fit.

Serrat Takes Giant Slalom

France Has Skiing Winner at Last

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Fabienne Serrat of France today won the last women's race before next week's world championship, finishing first in the giant slalom here.

Serrat, 17, moved with precision through 50 gates for a winning time of 1:20.03, ahead of Lise-Marie Morerod of Switzerland at 1:20.28, and Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany, at 1:20.38.

Serrat was the fifth winner in the five World Cup giant slaloms this season.

"It shows that it will be a close battle for the world title next week," she said. "The victory today boosted my confidence. I had a perfect run and I like soft tracks better than ice."

Serrat, who started racing at the age of 14, came into the limelight when she won the European Cup two years ago.

This season, she had consistent top performances, especially in the slalom, where she finished second twice to Christa Zechmeister of West Germany.

Foreman Match With Norton Set For Venezuela

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (UPI)—George Foreman will defend his heavyweight title on March 26 in Caracas, Venezuela, against Ken Norton, Hank Schwartz of Video Techniques said today.

Schwartz said that he had had negotiating sessions with Aldo Moro, president of the Polidportivo Stadium, which can accommodate up to 15,000 for boxing events. "The parties are in general agreement," Schwartz said, "and I expect that we will be able to announce a total agreement at a press conference on Jan. 30."

Foreman has been under pressure to defend the crown which he won in a stunning two-round knockout of Joe Frazier a year ago in Jamaica. He has signed to defend against Norton, the man who broke Muhammad Ali's first in their first encounter, but who lost a close decision in the rematch.

The contract with Norton, however, did not specify where the fight would be held, and Video Techniques, which will be responsible for the rich ancillary rights, has been negotiating with various cities, with the bid from Venezuela apparently the winner.

Ali and Frazier Penalized \$5,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (UPI)—New York State boxing commission Edwin Dooley today fined heavyweight boxer Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier \$5,000 each for bad conduct during the taping of a television show Wednesday.

Dooley, fining the two men the maximum fine, said that a reputation of such conduct at Sunday's "high-low" would draw similar fines.

The fines will be deducted from the purses of the fighters, a commission spokesman said. "If we were a put-on, as some may think, it nevertheless did severe damage to boxing and its image," Dooley said.

ABA Results

Thursday's Games
San Antonio 12, Kentucky 14 (Averitt 14, Nunn 12, Ladd 24, Dampier 23).
San Diego 123, Virginia 105 (Granger 30, Johnson 20, Carter 37, Carter 18, Taylor 11).

IRISH HOSPITALS' SWEEPSTAKES
NEXT DRAWING ON THE
IRISH SWEEPS
LINCOLN

RUN AT DONCASTER, ENGLAND, 23rd MARCH, 1974
Four Sweepstakes Annually
RUSH SWEEPS LINCOLN... Spring IRISH SWEEPS DERBY... Summer RUSH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGE... Autumn SWEEPS HURLEY... Winter RUSH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGE...
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and many prizes of £50,000, £20,000 and £10,000 plus thousands of smaller prizes.

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NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 28th 1974

IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

season following the December dismissal of six top skiers—including sisters Ingrid and Britt Lafforgue—for alleged lack of discipline.

"Waxing was very important on that track," Serrat said. "I am glad I had a fast ski."

Marilyn Cochran of the United States said that she might have placed better than ninth if not for a slight mistake she made in the final section.

"I think I skied well in the upper part, but I got into trouble about six gates before the finish, where I nearly lost balance," she said.

Her sisters, Linda and Barbara, finished 17th and 21st.

"I think we just didn't have enough opportunity to practice giant slalom this winter," Barbara said. "There wasn't enough snow in Europe for this kind of training."

Today's race originally was scheduled at Maribor, Yugoslavia, but had to be moved to Badgastein because of poor snow conditions in Yugoslavia.

The winners of the four previous World Cup giant slalom races this season were Hanny Wenzel of Liechtenstein, Cathy Kreiner of Austria, Claudia Giordani of Italy, who fell today, and Monika Kaserer of Austria.



David Bedford, left, appears to clash with Kenyan Paul Mose during 10,000-meter event at Commonwealth Games.

At Commonwealth Games

Bedford Is Upset in 10,000 Meters

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Jan. 25 (AP)—Dick Taylor of New Zealand won a dramatic 10,000-meter race in the Commonwealth Games today after world record-holder David Bedford, British, scraped and elbowed with three Kenyans before finishing fourth.

At day's end, England, Australia and Canada had garnered two gold medals each. But Taylor, the lone New Zealand medalist, was the hero of the 25,000 excited fans who cheered him home at Queen Elizabeth II Park.

Bedford, as controversial as ever, set the pace and, at the 3,000-meter mark, was two seconds faster than when he set his world record of 27:30.8 in London last October.

Then his troubles began. Three Kenyans—Richard Juma, Paul Mose and Patrick Kilgus—were in a tight pack at Bedford's heels and took turns going forward. It upset Bedford's rhythm.

There was jostling and elbowing at the bends and, afterward, Bedford claimed the Kenyans had pulled his shorts, spiked his shin and pushed him off the track.

Juma was the only Kenyan to last, and the race developed into a battle between Bedford, Juma, Taylor and England's David Black.

Ramirez into numerous backcourt errors.

Mark Cox of Great Britain eliminated Bob Lutz of Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-1.

King Has Tantrum
MISSION VIEJO, Calif., Jan. 25 (UPI)—Billie Jean King threw a tantrum over lineups called yesterday as she ousted Kristie Krummel, 6-4, 7-5, in a quarterfinal match of the \$50,000 Virginia Slims Women's Tennis Tournament.

"You get out here and play and I will make the calls," King shouted at one linesman after a close call.

Following the 90-minute match, her toughest to date in the Mission Viejo tournament, King apologized. "I behaved like an ass," she said. "I shouldn't have said what I did to the linesman. I was angry and I was on the line. I sometimes get emotional."

Krummel, who was fighting off an attack of the flu, pulled away to a 5-2 lead in the second set. However, Billie Jean rallied with powerful placement shots that forced her opponent into mistakes. King went on to win the next five games.

Chris Evert, the No. 1 seed, also had her toughest match before substituting Barbara Bond, 6-3, 6-4. Miss Evert battled from a 4-3 deficit in the second set to win the final four games and advance into the semifinals.

Laver, Ashe in U.S. Indoor Tennis Quarterfinals

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Sixth-seeded Rod Laver of Australia advanced to the quarterfinals yesterday with a 6-4, 6-2 victory over Australian Ross Case in the \$100,000 U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championship.

Laver took a commanding 5-1 lead in the second and deciding set after dominating play in the first with some fine angle and passing shots.

Eighth-seeded Arthur Ashe of the United States stopped Alex Metkewell of the Soviet Union, 6-3, 6-2, coming back from a 3-1 deficit in a tiebreaker in the second set to take six straight points and the match.

Jan Kodes, the No. 7 seed from Czechoslovakia, fought back from a 2-4 deficit in the third set to beat Paul Gerken of the United States, 6-3, 6-2.

Australian Tony Roche also advanced with a 7-6, 6-3 victory over Ove Bengtson of Sweden.

Third-seeded Tom Okker of the Netherlands stopped Harold Solomon of the United States, 7-5, 6-1.

Okker broke through Solomon's service in the 12th game of the first set and, scoring with overhead smashes and deep drives down the sidelines, won the first five games of the second set.

Eddie Dibbs of the United States scored a 6-2, 6-4 victory over Bob Maud of South Africa.

And Adriano Panatta of Italy scored a 3-6, 6-3, 6-3 victory over Raul Ramirez of Mexico.

Ramirez, who surprised everyone with an upset of fourth-seeded defending champion Stan Smith on Tuesday, started well, winning the first set from 3-5.

Panatta attacked more forcefully in the succeeding sets, forcing

WCT Declares Independence From U.S. Tennis Association

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (UPI)—World Championship Tennis declared its independence yesterday from the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, a move that WCT director Lamar Hunt called "a new beginning for professional tennis."

Hunt, in a statement released during the playing of the U.S. Professional Indoor Tennis Championship here, said that the WCT declared its independence from the governing body to "allow players a freedom of choice."

Hunt said that the break with the USTA "will not affect the ability of the four major tournaments governed by the USTA—Wimbledon, Forest Hills, the French Open and Italian Open. He said a pension plan also was being worked out as part of the plan.

"We don't want to impose our will on anybody. We just want to allow players to have a freedom of choice," Hunt said. "This signifies a great new beginning for professional tennis. Our goals are to maintain the continuity of major tournaments."

Mike Davies, WCT director of programs, said that the organization "questions the right of the USTA to assert control over professional tennis."

Cites Freedom
"Pro tennis needs relief from conflicts to bring about positive developments," Davies said. "The WCT feels it wants to be free to arrange its own schedule."

Davies said that the WCT "has lived up to its relationship with the USTA" and still is paying tournament sanction fees to the

group to the extent of about \$18,000. He said WCT will pay only about \$9,700 of that amount because it considers the balance to be in conflict. He did not elaborate.

Jack Kramer, chairman of the board of the Association of Tennis Professionals, said that his group was not going to intercede in the matter.

"We're not going to exert force or leverage on any group," he said. "We're going to remain neutral. Players should have their own choice in the matter of selecting tournaments."

Chief Drysdale, president of the ATP, said that the "interests of the players will be served by allowing them to enter whatever tournaments they want to enter."

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Hammer Throw

Only one other gold medal was decided in track and field. Lyn Chipchase of England won the hammer throw with a heave of 69.56 meters, a record for the games.

Canada started with a 1-2-3 sweep in the women's springboard diving. Cindy Shatto won the gold medal with a total of 430.85 points, with Bev Boys second and Terri York third.

Sonia Gray, 14, started the expected flood of swimming girls

for Australia by winning the women's 100-meter freestyle. Canada took two more medals in this event. Gail Atkinson won the silver and Judy Wright the bronze.

Chalk Another For Mosconi

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—While Mosconi won the \$15,000 top prize yesterday in the billiards Black Vulture Challenge by outpointing Rex Williams of Great Britain, 21-21, in the final round.

The victory for Mosconi on the perennial pocket billiards champion from 1941 until his retirement in 1957, gave him a 170-66 1/2 edge in total points in the six-city tournament.

The tournament was unusual, requiring Williams—world snooker champion since 1968—and Mosconi each to excel at each other's game as well as his own.

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